



engraved & printed by E. B. B. B. B.

LES MODES PARISIENNES

JANUARY

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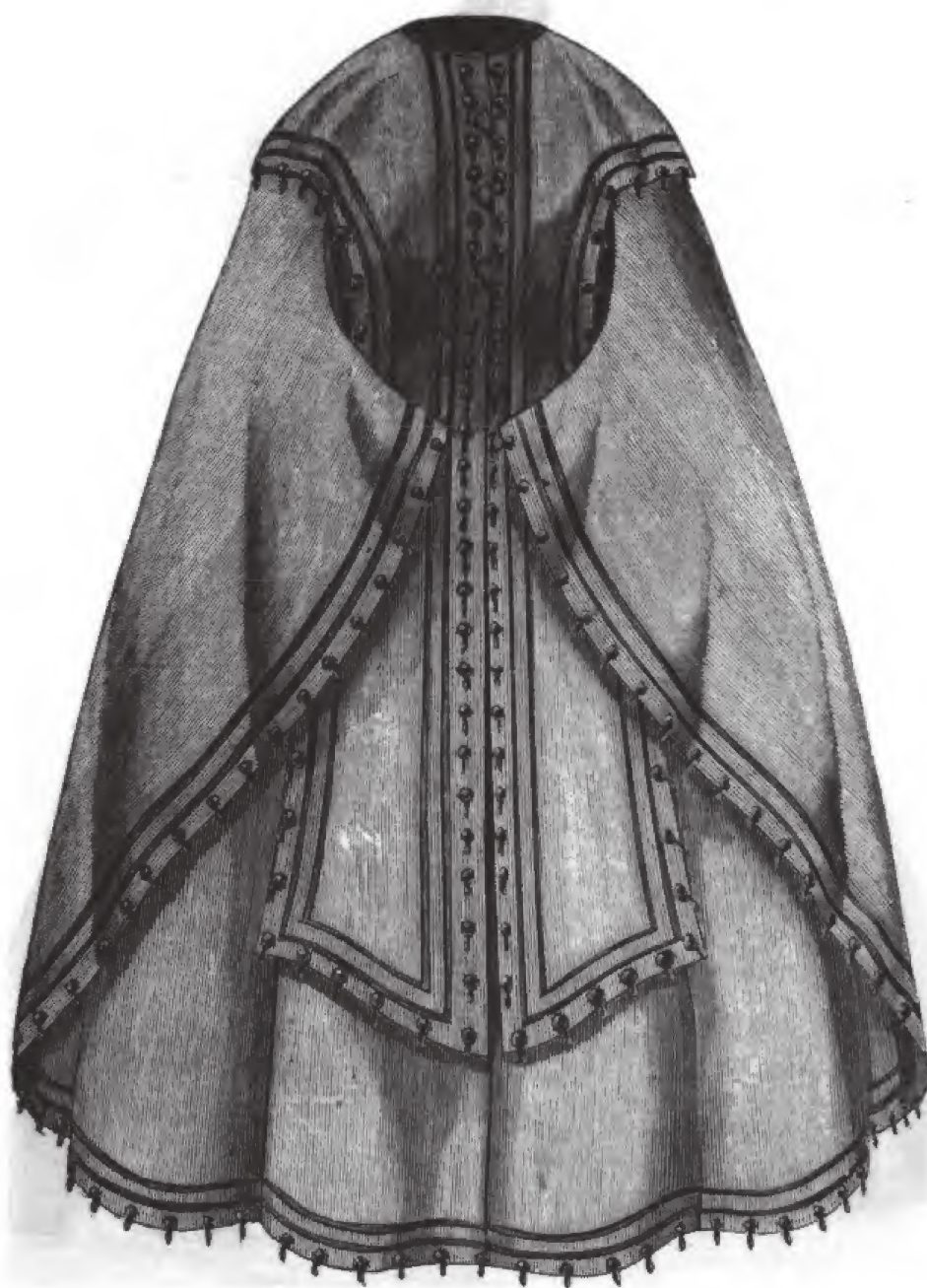
1862



THE ROSALIND.



THE BEATRICK.



THE IMOGEN.



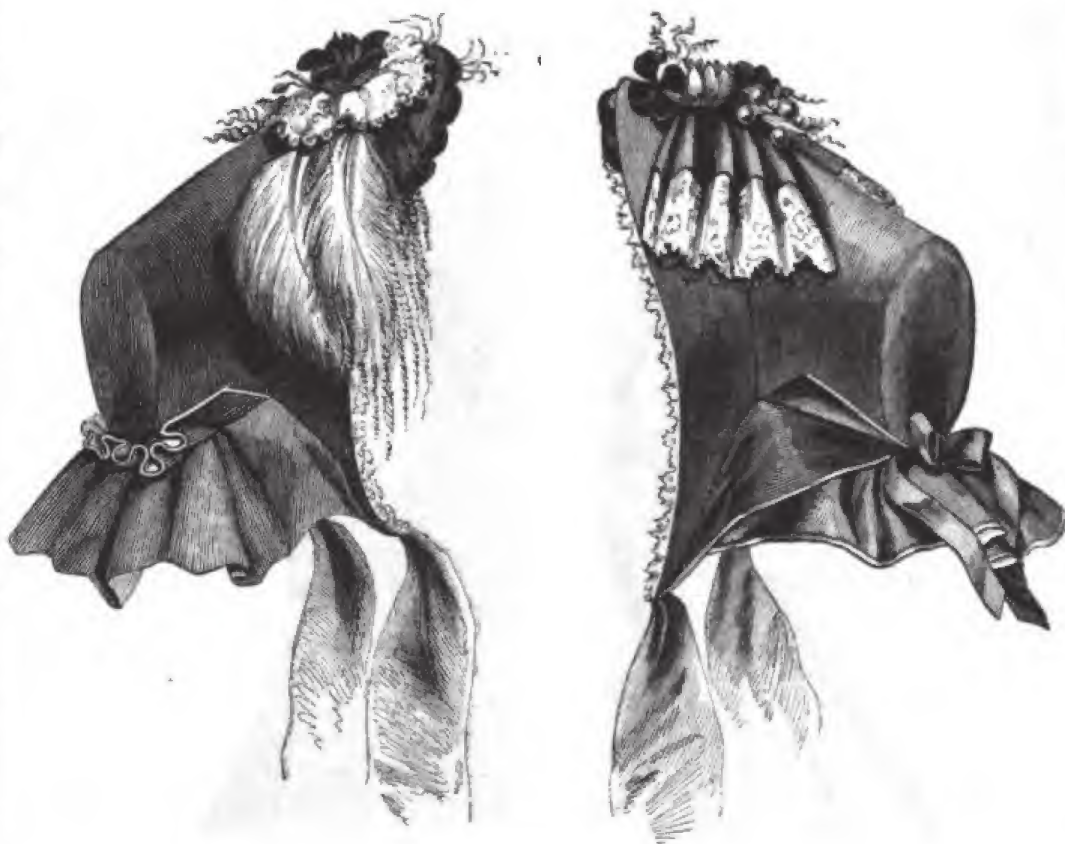
THE PORTIA.



OPERA CLOAK.



BRAIDED MORNING DRESS.



WINTER BONNETS.



HEAD-DRESS.



GARIBALDI SHIRT.

LADY'S PETTICOAT BODY OR JACKET.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



PETTICOAT BODY: FRONT.



PETTICOAT BODY: BACK.

In giving a pattern of this description, it is impossible to suit everybody's figure, but we have made the diagrams suitable for a middling-sized person. Any slight alteration may very easily be made in the size of the waist without changing the cut of the pattern, which may be made either larger or smaller according to the dimensions required. When the jacket is required very much larger, each piece should be cut larger than the diagrams, taking care, however, to preserve the exact proportions. The most durable and suitable material for petticoat bodies is twilled calico, which should be rather fine; longcloth is sometimes used, but it does not wear so well. The seams, with the exception of the two under the arms, should be stitched on the right side, the top and bottom of the jacket corded, as well as the arm-holes and the bottom of the sleeves. The insertion and work which form the trimming should not be put on until the cording is completed, and, to make the insertion round the neck shapeable, a piece of narrow soft braid should be run in on the upper edge where the work is joined to it, so that it may easily be drawn in to the size required.

A false hem should also be put on inside the hem on the left side, in which six button-

holes should be made. This will be found a more tidy method than making the button-holes in the jacket itself, the buttons being quite hidden, as will be seen in our illustration. We must not omit to say that turnings must be allowed for, in cutting out this jacket. We give above engravings of the front and back of this jacket; and on the next page diagrams by which to cut a paper pattern: the reader understanding that the paper patterns will have to be enlarged to the sizes marked on the diagrams.

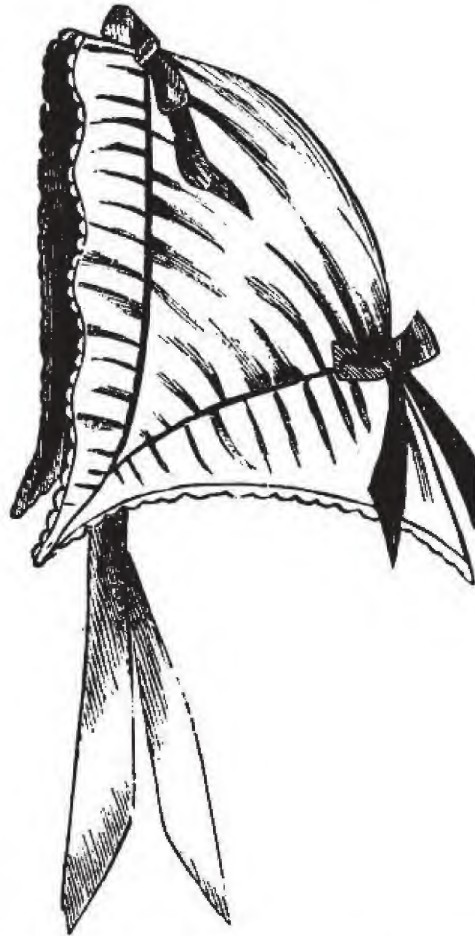
- No. 1. FRONT.
- No. 2. HALF OF BACK.
- No. 3. SIDE-PIECE.
- No. 4. SLEEVE.

As new subscribers may not know how to cut an enlarged pattern from these diagrams, we will give the directions. First—to enlarge No. 1.

Take a piece of newspaper, or brown paper, whichever is most convenient, making sure to have it large enough. Draw a straight line up it, sixteen inches long; then draw the curve, at top, for the shoulder, twelve inches long; and finish, back to where you began, in the same proportions. Do the backs, sleeves, and side-piece in the same way.

THE RED RIDING-HOOD.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



THIS hood is the novelty of the season, and while it is both pretty and becoming, it is very simple and easily made. Take three-quarters of a yard of scarlet sack flannel, the finest and most brilliant color that can be procured. Cut enough off one side to make it perfectly square; round one corner, as seen in the diagram; then have it pinked all round in small scallops, which, you will find, will produce a very beautiful effect.

From B to B at about two inches from the edge, sew a casing of narrow ribbon on the under side, also one diagonally from A to A. Run a narrow ribbon in the casings, drawing the one from B to B to fit the face. Fasten it. The one from A to A is to be drawn to suit the head.

If preferred, the hood may be lined with silk as far as the line A A. The point which represents the cape is better not lined.

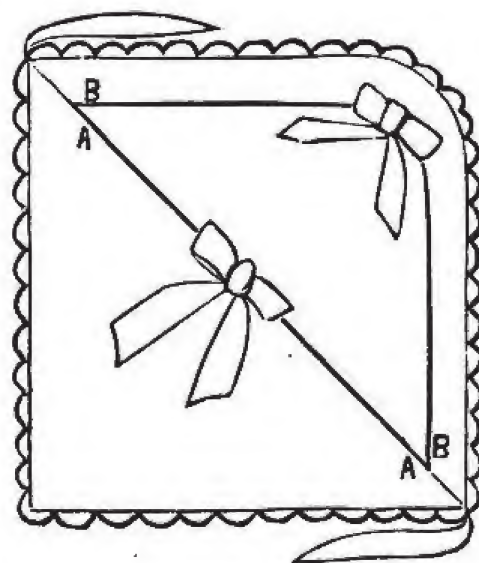
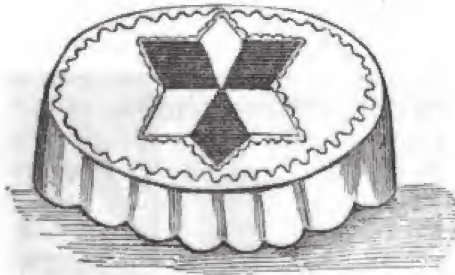


DIAGRAM OF HOOD WHEN OPEN.

TOILET PIN-CUSHION.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



THIS cushion is made of merino, red, white, and black.

Cut out of the white merino a circle the size you may prefer for the cushion. The center-piece is composed of diamond shape pieces, alternate red and blue, which are to be fitted and neatly joined together; the whole piece to be sewed down upon the white, the edges to be trimmed with a quilling of narrow white satin ribbon. The under part of cushion may be blue or red. After stuffing, finish all around with a flounce of ribbon box plaited at the upper edge. We have designed this expressly for the subscribers to "Peterson."

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.



CHARITY PURSE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

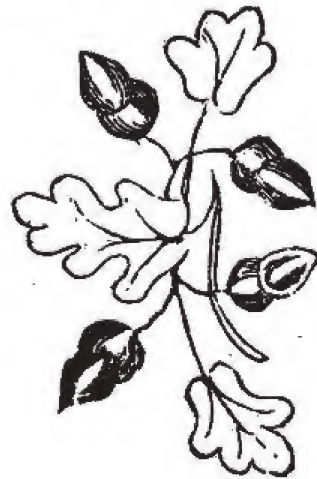
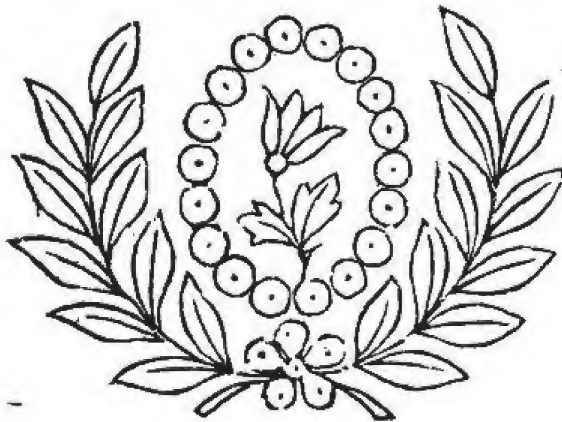
THE Charity Purse is made of Sc. and Dc. crochet; it is commenced in the middle of the little star in the center. The gold and green leaves are made separately and added afterward; they are held together at the base by a row of Sc. stitches in black, and at the top by rows Dc. of blue and gold alternately, after having made nine rows of Sc. crochet underneath the rose; it is from this you retake the other rows of Sc. crochet until the tenth row of the design, where the upper side stops.

This purse has two sides; the upper containing the rose and terminating in the tenth row, and the under, which, being made in Sc. crochet, the same size as the upper, is continued so as to turn over and form a clasp. This is very easily done by referring to the design as well as description. To finish it, line it with silk, taking care to hide the seams by putting a fancy cord over them, of which also the strings are made.

The purse is fastened by the cord looped over a gold button.



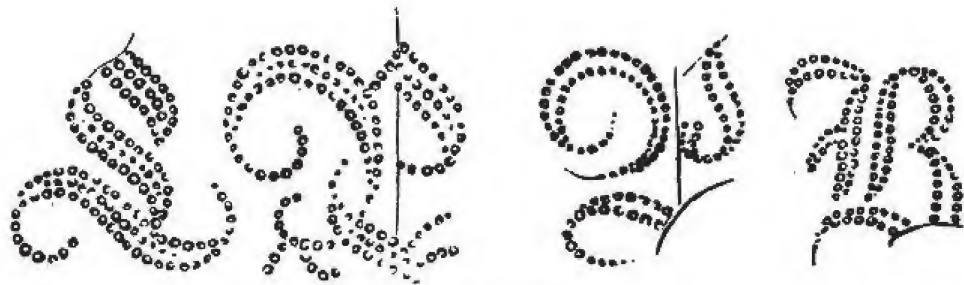
NAMES FOR MARKING, HANDKERCHIEF CORNER AND SPRIG.



Helianthe

Marie

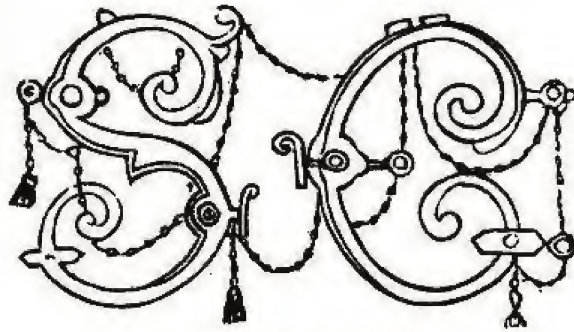




LETTERS FOR MARKING.



CHILD'S DRESS.



LETTERS FOR MARKING.



CHILD'S DRESS.



THE IONIAN.



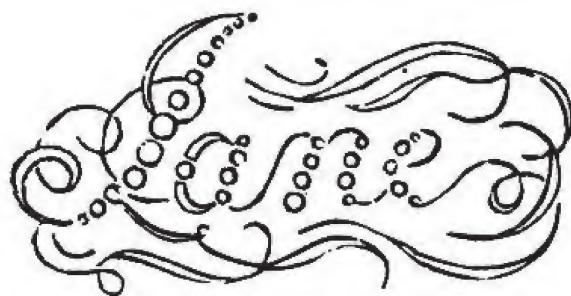
THE MORESQUE.

Elizabeth

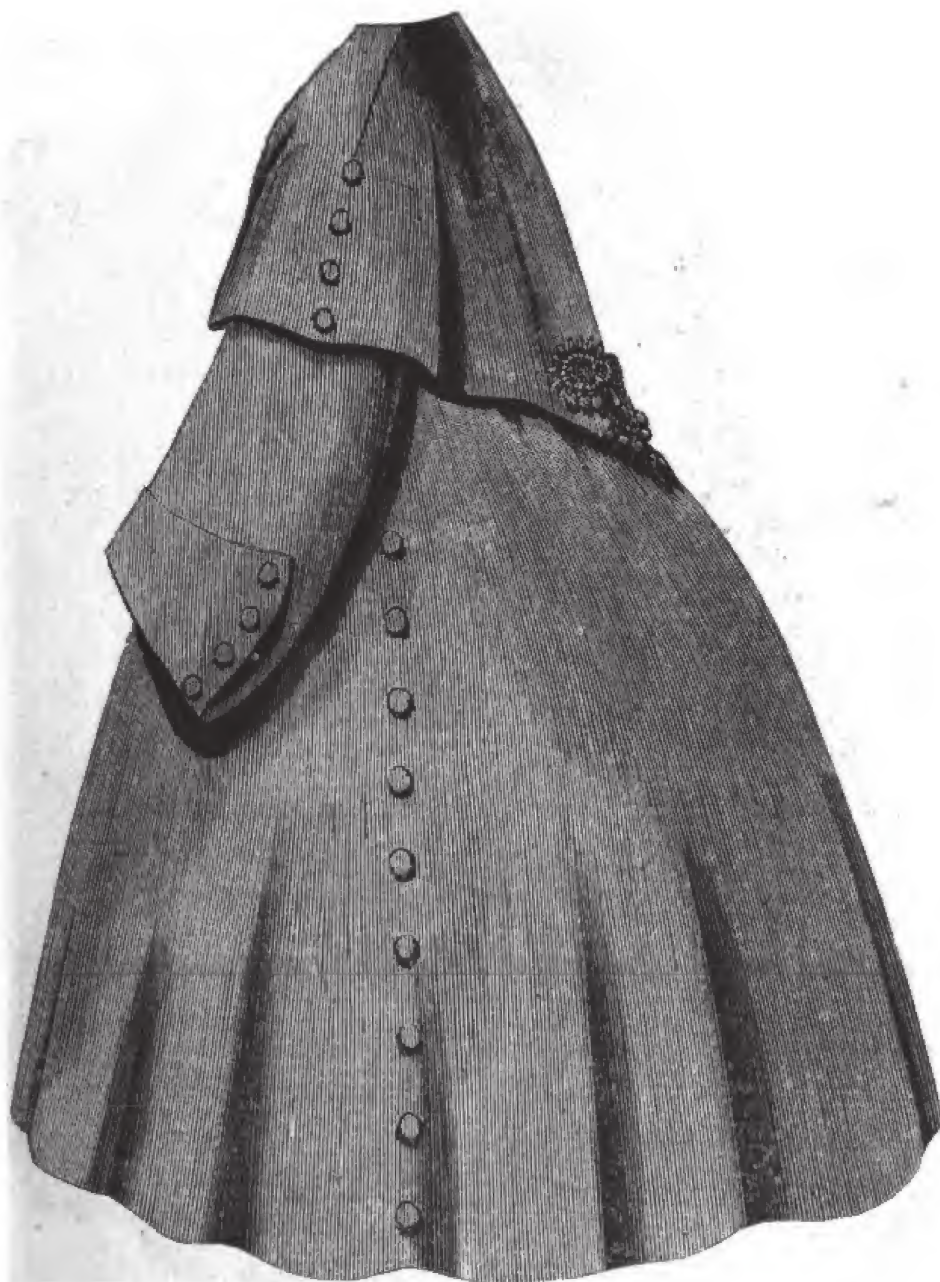
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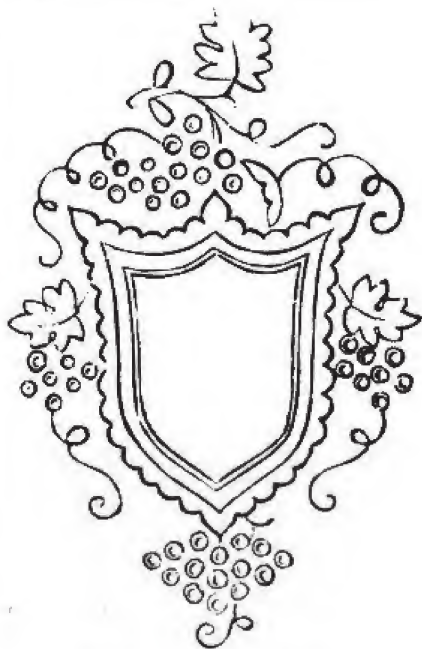
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH SACQUE.



NAME FOR MARKING.



PLAIN BEAVER CLOTH SACQUE



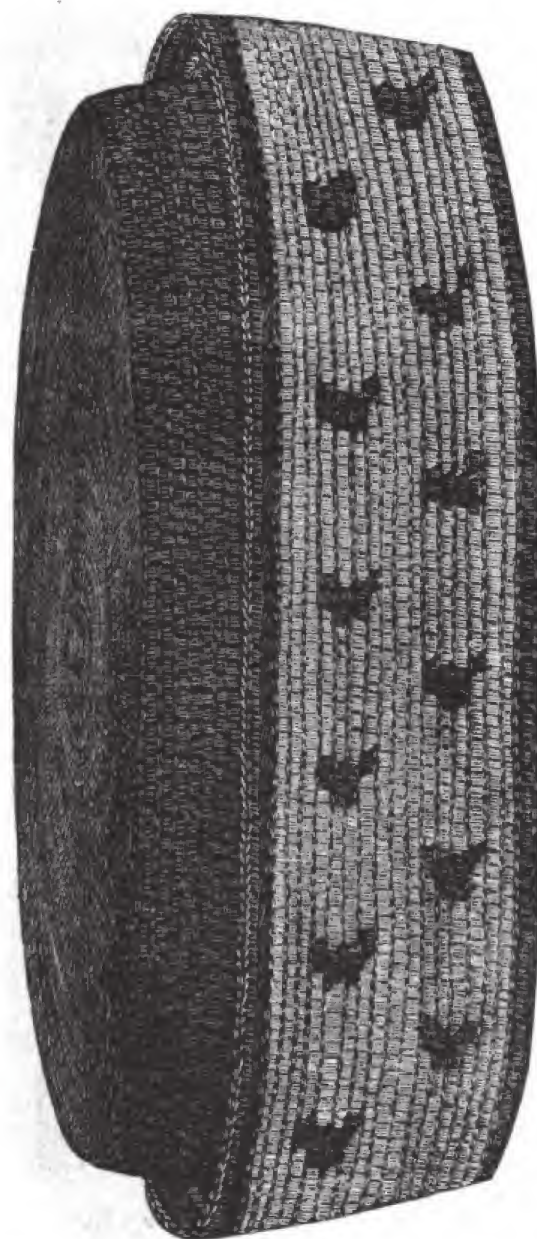
HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.



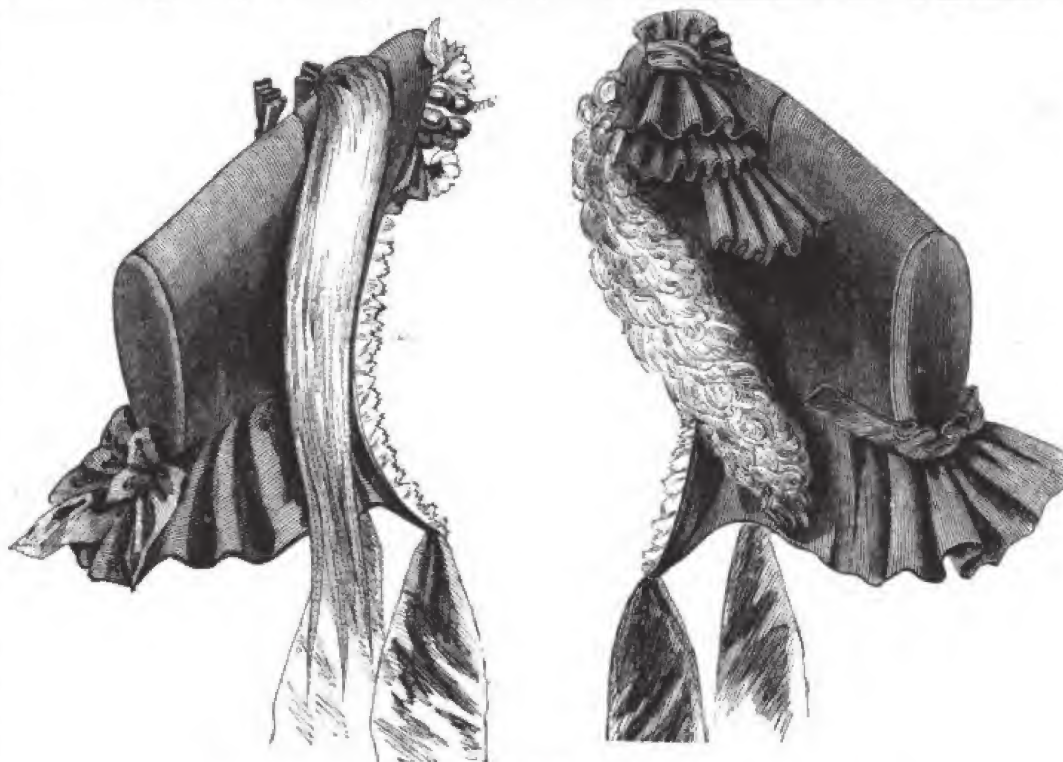
HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.



PATTERN IN EMBROIDERY.



BOY'S CAP IN CROCHET.



NEW STYLE BONNETS.



JACKET, VEST, TROUSERS, AND GAITER FOR LITTLE BOY.

HOSPITAL SLIPPERS.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

THESE slippers are made of carpet, lined with Canton flannel. Cut the carpet all in one piece exactly after the diagram (the full-size of which is given by the number of inches designated); line the slipper with lead-colored Canton flannel, cutting the flannel one inch larger than the outside. Hem the lining down on to the outside of the shoe, then shape it. Sew it up on the top of the foot by joining D D and C C together. Then sew the toe together. The heel is formed by turning up the middle section marked A A as far as it is notched, then fold the inside over it, joining B B and E E together. Hem the lining around the top of the foot over on to the outside, and the shoe is complete.

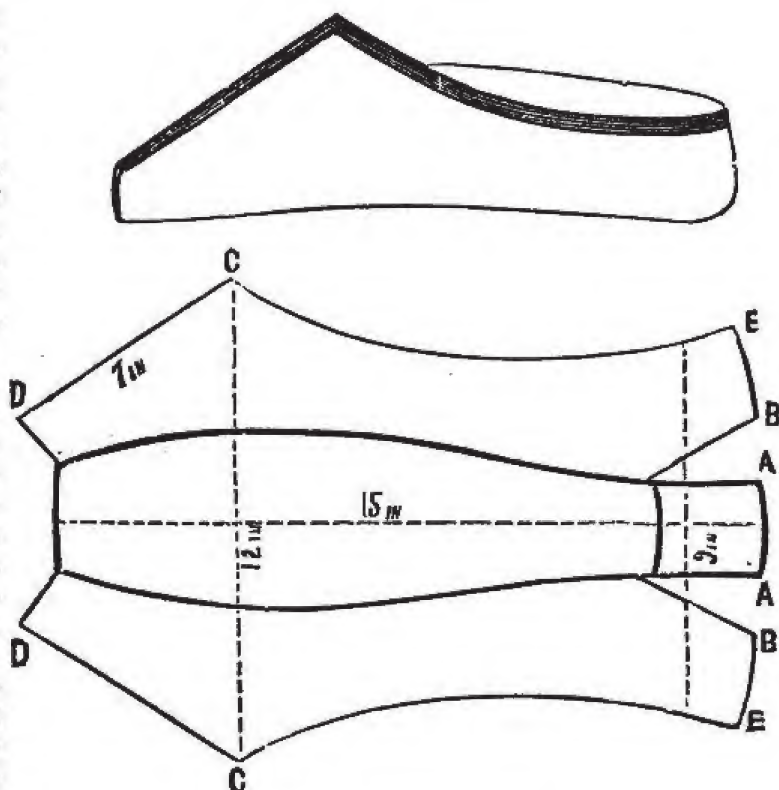
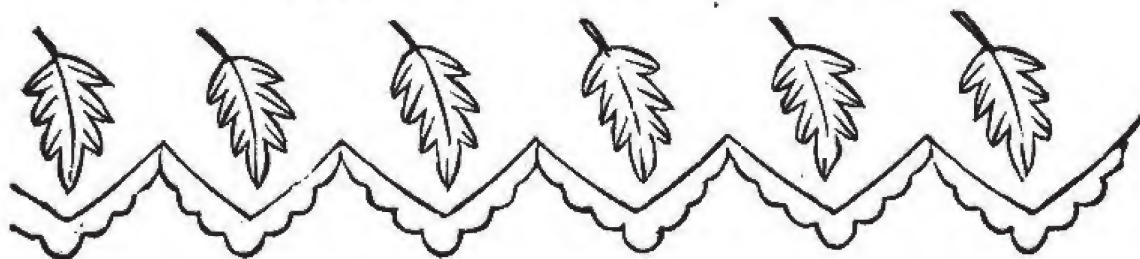
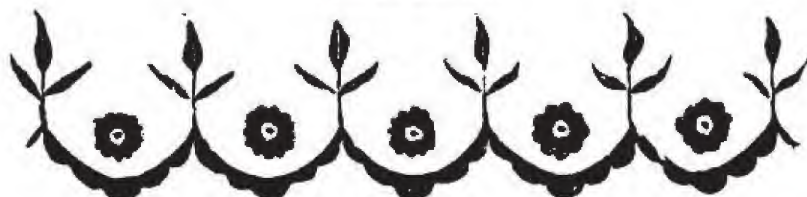


DIAGRAM OF HOSPITAL SLIPPERS.

VARIETIES IN EMBROIDERY.



EDGING ON SILK.

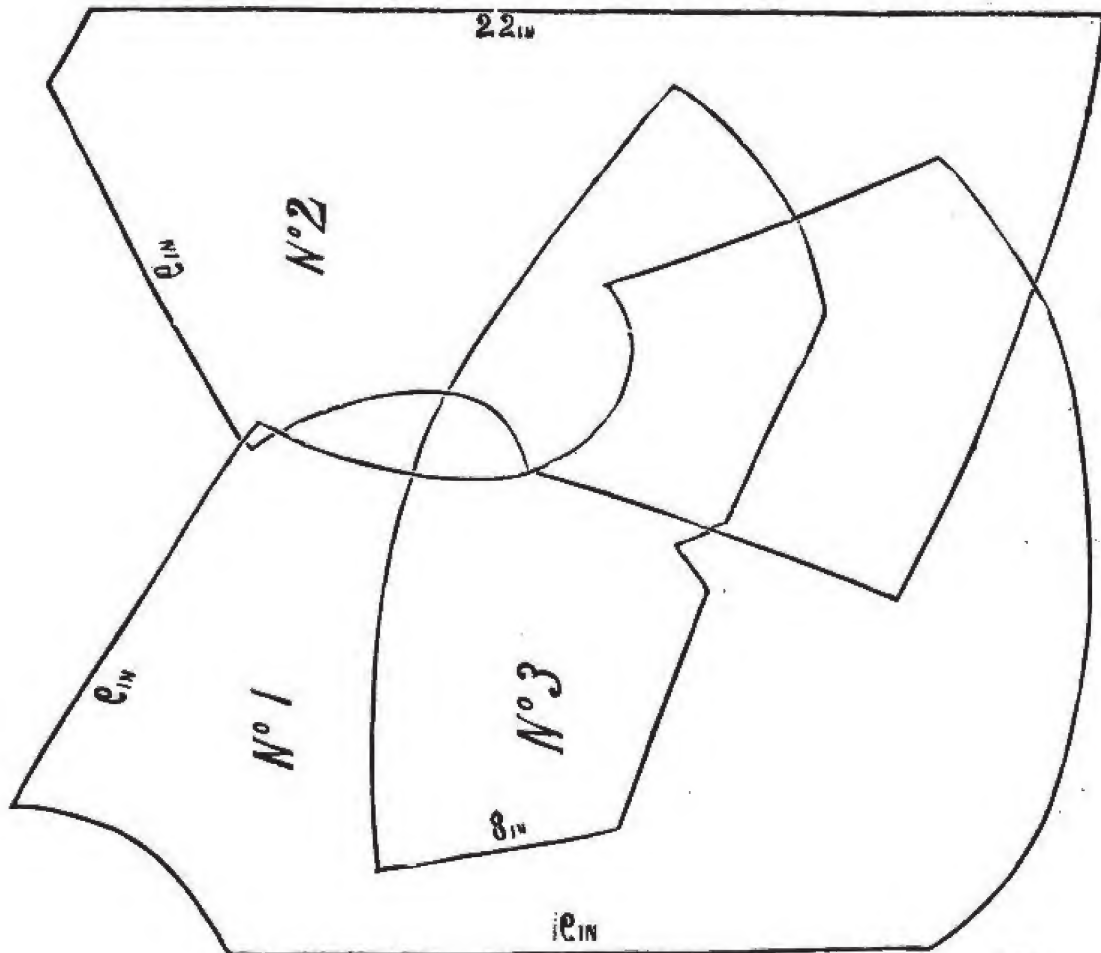


EMBROIDERY FOR FLANNEL.

BLACK VELVET CARACO.

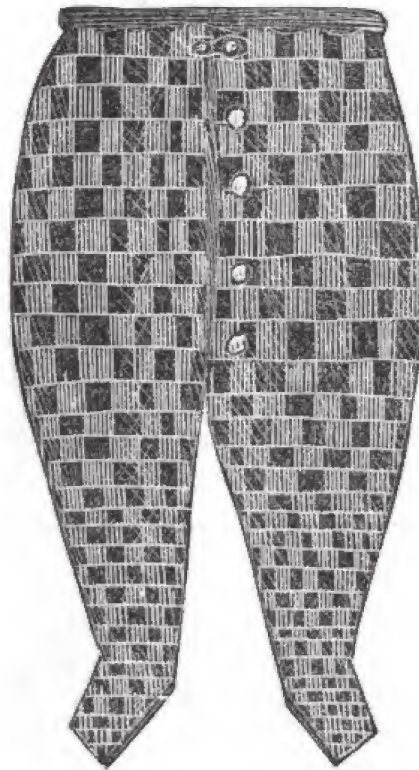
BY EMILY H. MAY.

THE pattern in this number is that of a black velvet *Caraco*. In the pattern, we have rounded the corners of front, many ladies preferring them thus, to being left square, and it is much easier to leave them square, than to round them gracefully. In the Costume, the sleeve is the wide pagoda, but we consider the sleeve shaped at the elbow will be more useful, as it is likely to be a favorite style of sleeve, both for dresses and jackets during the present season. This *Caraco* may be trimmed in various ways, either braided, embroidered, or *en application*, the same as that in our engraving.



KNITTED DRAWERS.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Oz. double zephyr; pair wooden needles, about one-quarter of an inch thick; pair No. 10 steel needles.

Cast on 50 stitches.

1st Row.—Knit plain.

2nd Row.—Purl.

3rd Row.—Knit plain.

4th Row.—Purl. Repeat this until you have knitted 24 rows.

25th Row.—Take off the 1st stitch without knitting, then bring the thread forward and knit one. Repeat this to the end of the needle.

26th Row.—Knit plain.

27th Row.—Purl.

28th Row.—Knit plain.

29th Row.—Purl. Repeat until you have knitted 12 rows.

Put 15 stitches plain for each side of the front, and knit the center stitches of the back in blocks of 4 stitches each, that is, knit 4 stitches plain, then 4 stitches purl (allowing

13 stitches purled for the center of the back). Repeat this until you have 3 rows knit.

The 15 stitches for the fronts are not to be knitted in the three rows just described, the back only to be knit, in order to make the back 3 rows longer than the fronts. Seam or purl 1 row between every block. Make two blocks in this way for the back, and knit to the end of the needle in the seam.

Then knit in blocks all the way out, (observing to make the blocks come evenly one over the other,) picking up 4 stitches on each side where you have knit the back longer. Continue these blocks until you have 13 ribs or rows of blocks. In the middle of the back, in the block that has the 13 stitches, narrow 1 stitch in every other block, so that when you have the 13 rows of blocks completed, you will have but 6 stitches in the middle block, which at the beginning had 13 stitches. Now change the needles, using the steel ones, divide the stitches

in half and close the leg by using 4 needles. Knit 4 rows of blocks without narrowing, then knit 12 rows of blocks, narrowing 1 stitch in every row of blocks in the inside of the leg, then knit 4 rows of blocks without narrowing. Then take the 12 center stitches for the top of the foot and knit 3 rows of blocks, pick up all the stitches around the foot and knit plain 1 row, purl 1 row, knit plain 1 row, purl 1 row. Bind off. Do the other leg in the same manner. Then pick up all the stitches (on the right side of the work) in front on both sides, and knit 6 rows purl and 6 rows plain alternately. Bind off. Hem the right side down and sew 4 large porcelain buttons on it. In the 4th row of the left side you must make 4 buttonholes, and hem the half of the 8 rows down so as to meet the buttonholes. Hem down the top (at the waist) to the row of holes, and finish with cord and tassels.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.





Engraved & Coloured by Thomas Agnew & Sons

LES MODES PARISIENNES
MARCH.

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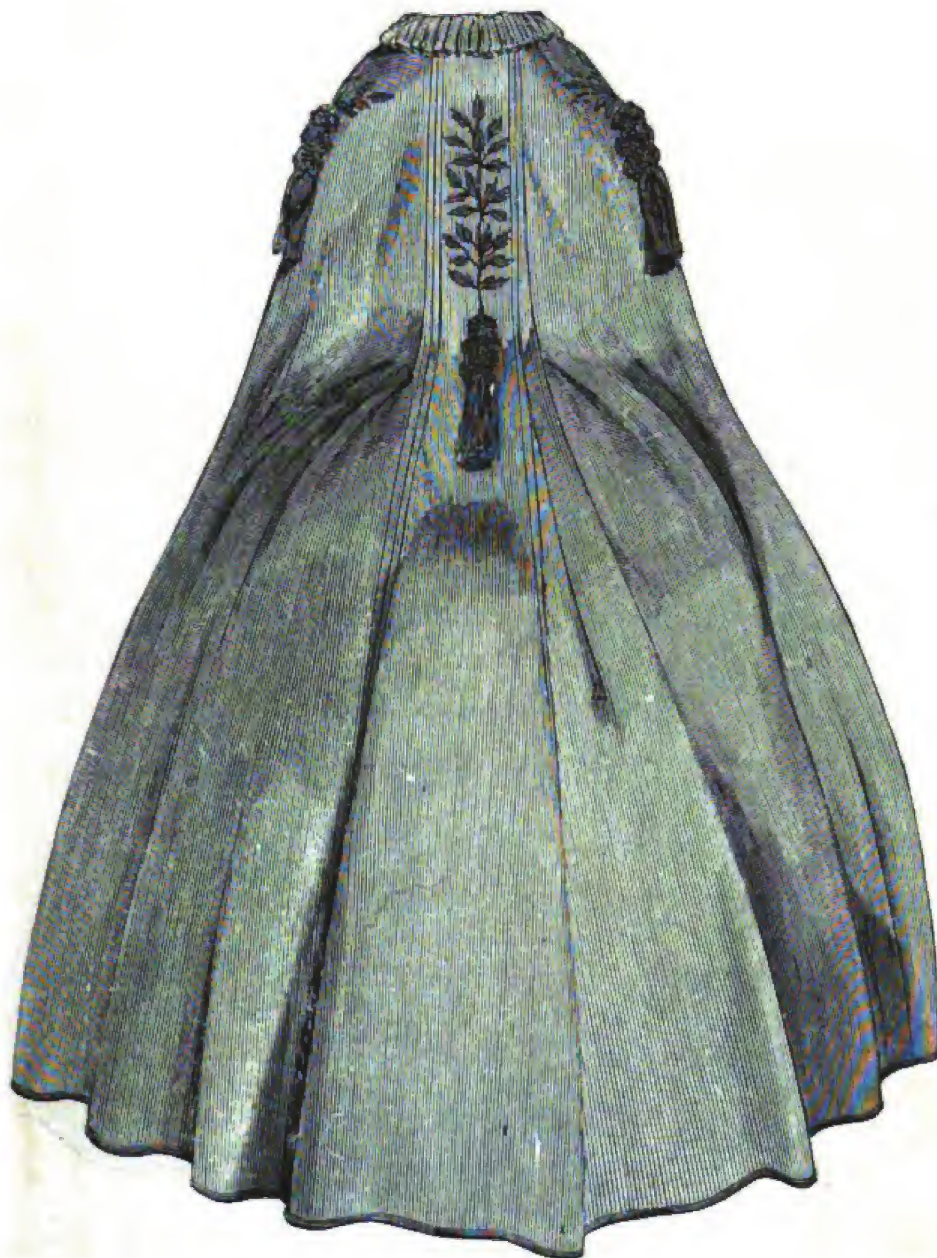
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, MARCH, 1862.



GARIBALDI DRESSES.



MISSSES' HATS.



PLAITED BLACK CIRCULAR.

Harry

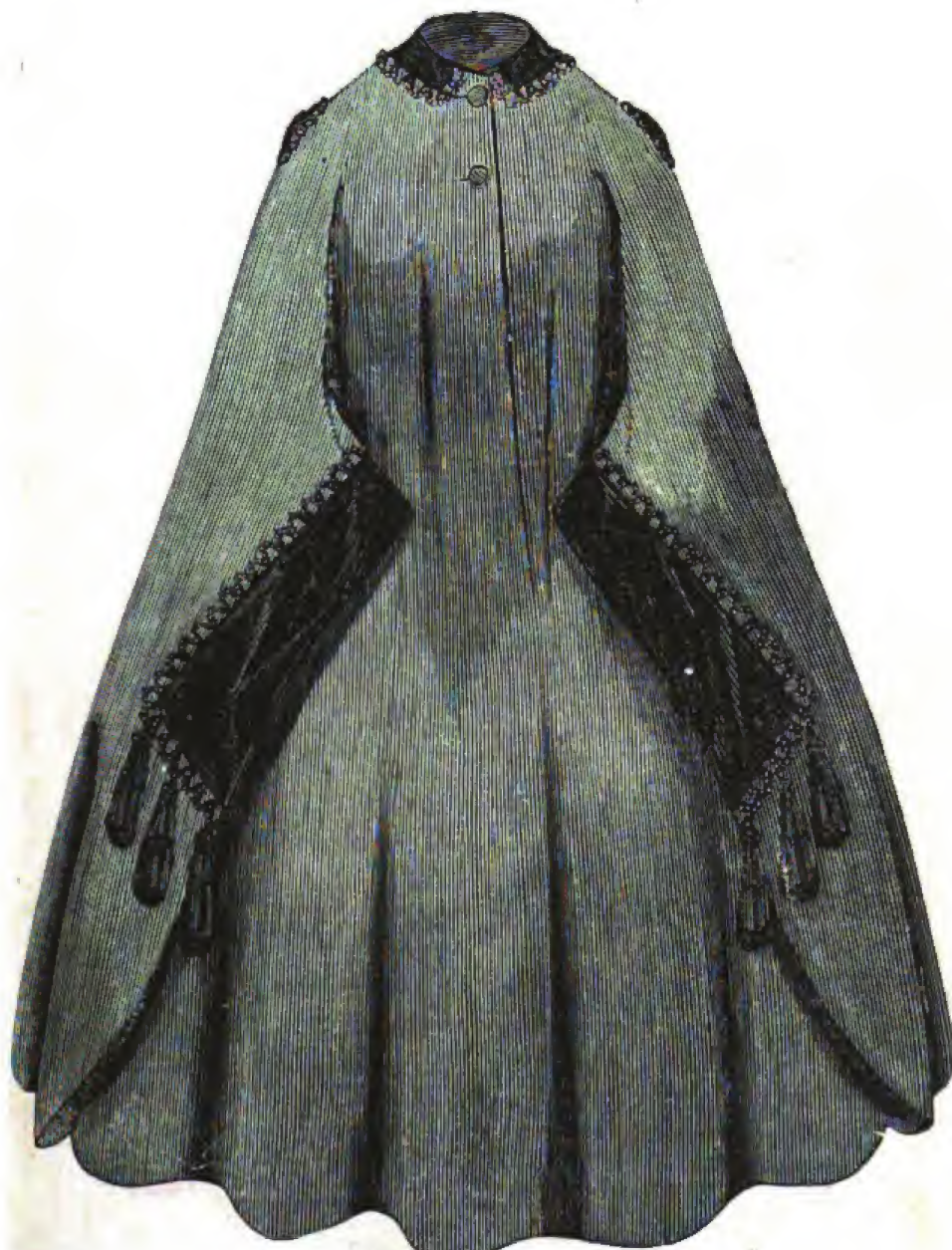
NAME FOR MARKING.



VELVET CLOAK.

Katie

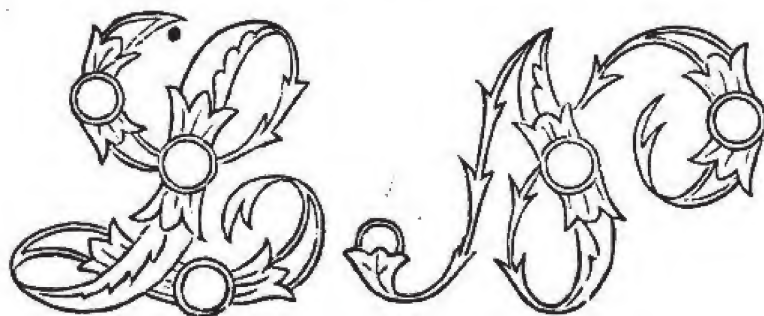
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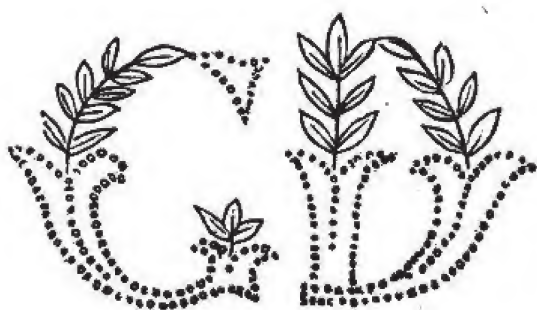
CLOTH CLOAK.

Handwritten name for marking.

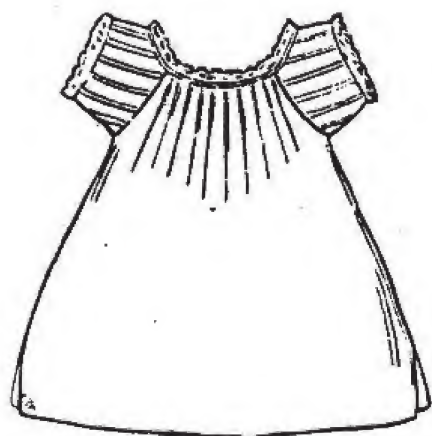
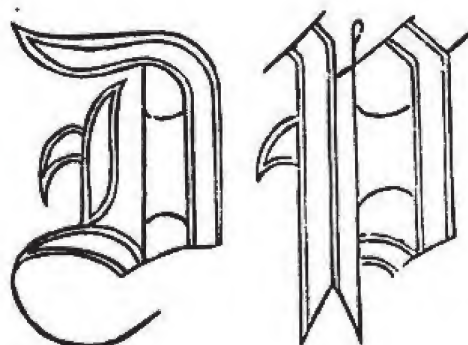
NAME FOR MARKING.



INITIALS FOR MARKING.



INITIALS FOR MARKING.



CHILD'S CHEMISE.



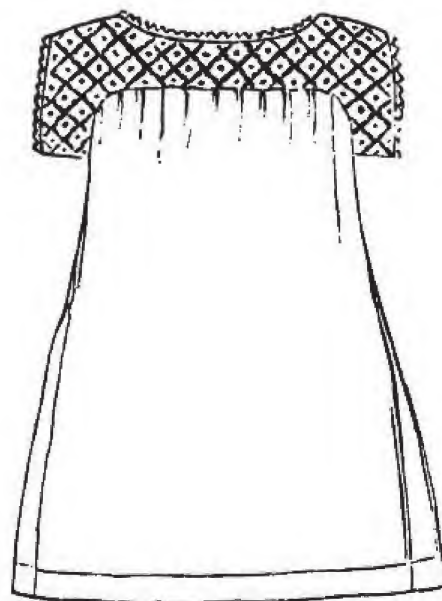
BOY'S PALETOT CLOAK.

Louisa

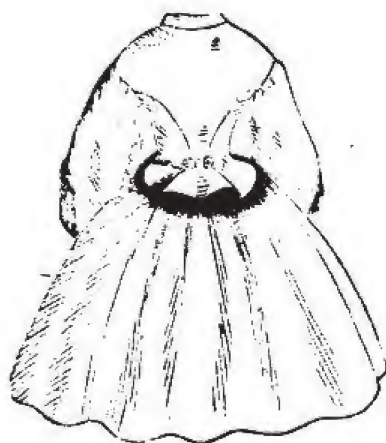
NAME FOR MARKING.



LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS.



CHEMISE.



WALKING-DRESS FOR LITTLE GIRL.



GARIBALDI SHIRT.



THE MARIANA.



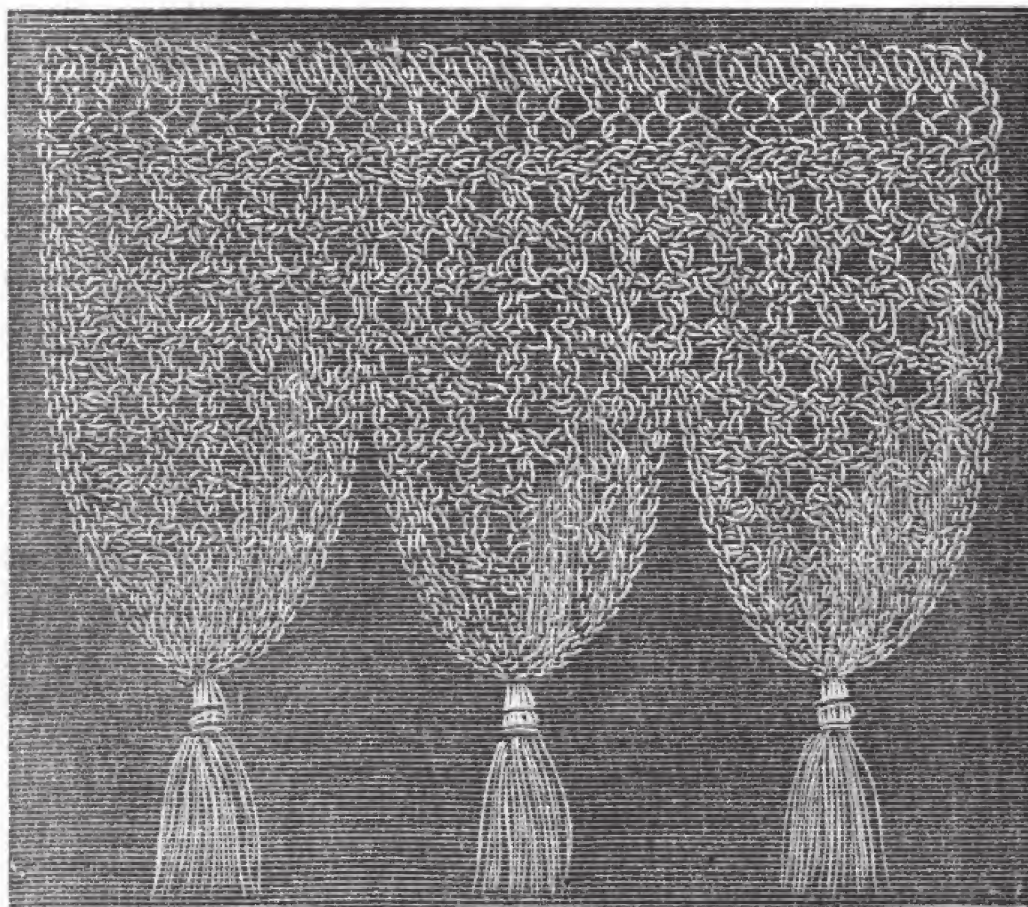
THE LUCIA.



LACE CAPE.



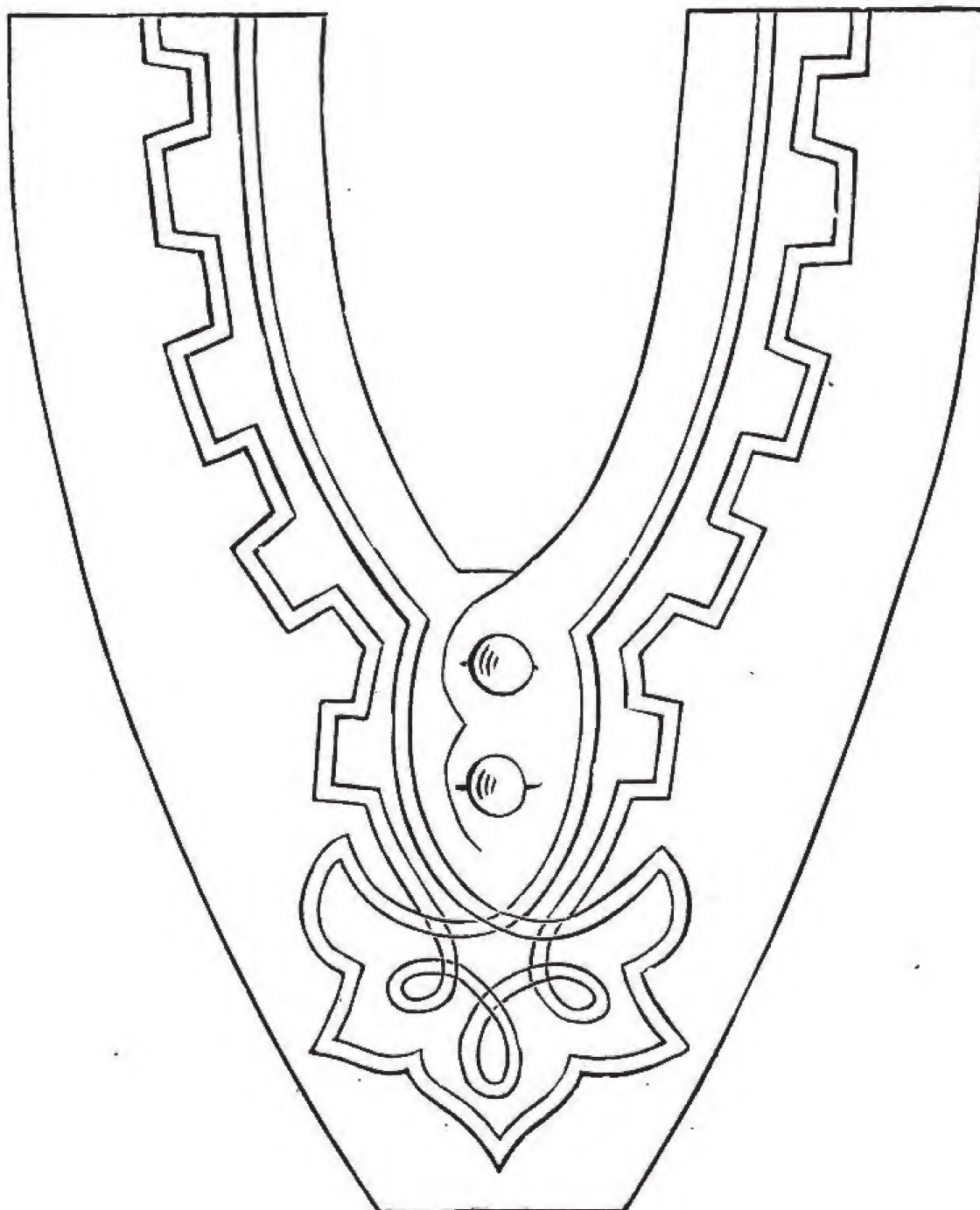
EARLY SPRING BONNET.



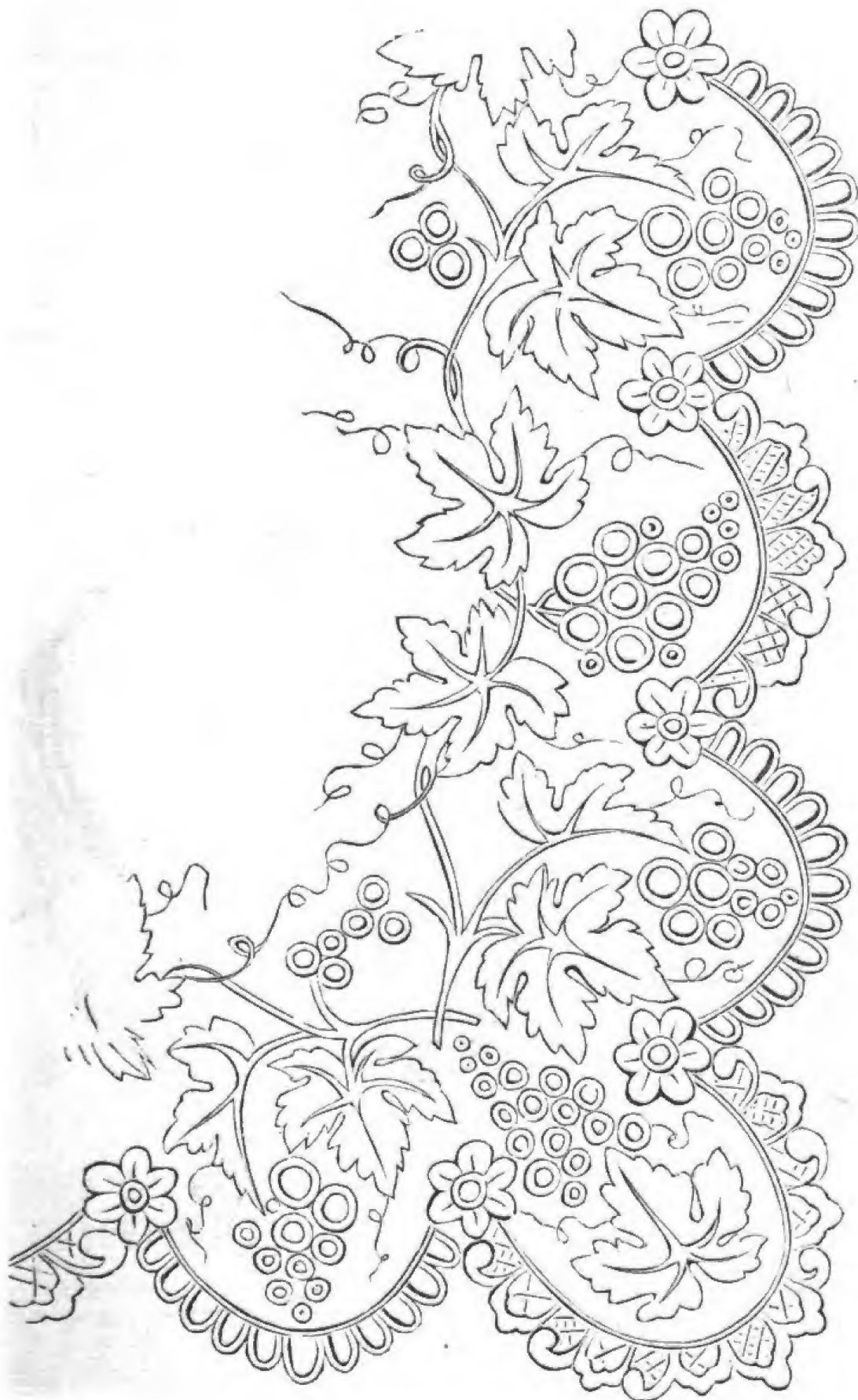
KNITTED BORDER FOR COUNTERPANE.



HANDKERCHIEF BORDER IN CHAIN-STITCH.



CHILD'S BRAIDED SHOE.



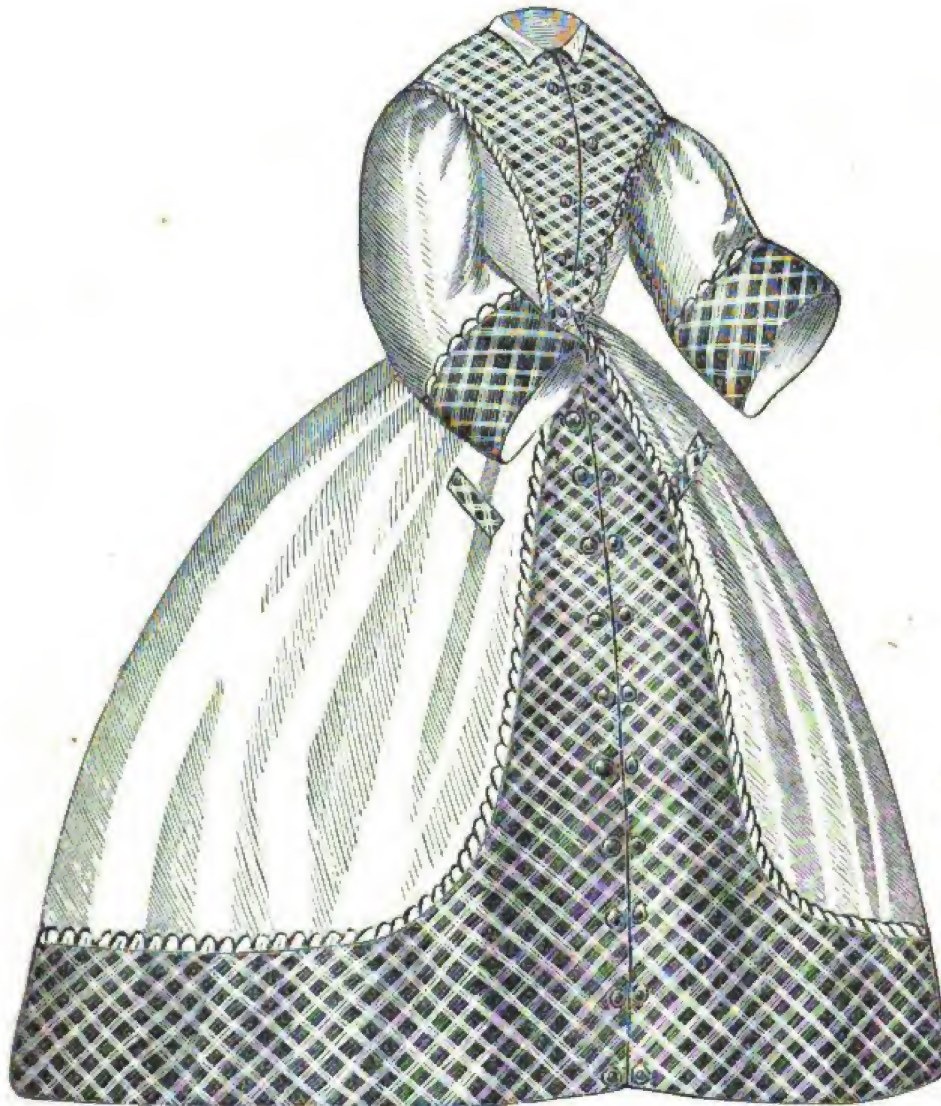
HANDKERCHIEF CORNER: DESIGNED BY MRS. E. OBST.



EQUESTRIAN COSTUME FOR 1862.

THE MADELINE WRAPPER.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



THIS comfortable and elegant wrapper can be made of either silk, delaine, or any other material which is most convenient. The trimming is composed of silk, quilted with white in diamonds. The silk should be of a contrasting color with the dress, such as a crimson or blue trimming on a dress of gray. For mourning, a black delaine, with a trimming of black silk quilted in white, is very beautiful. The wrapper should be confined at the waist by a cord and tassel.

Cut out the wrapper by the diagram, which is exactly one-half of the wrapper. D D, the

front, is cut the straight way of the material; C C represents the seam at the back, and is the only seam in the wrapper, except the shoulder seam, which is made by joining A A and B B, this forms the shoulder and makes also the armhole.

The wrapper should be lined. The trimming is to be shaped as seen in the design and then quilted, fitting it to the wrapper and finishing at the top with a large silk cord. Bind the bottom with worsted braid. The pocket pieces, cuffs for sleeves, and the collar are finished in the same manner.



Painted by E. Hughes

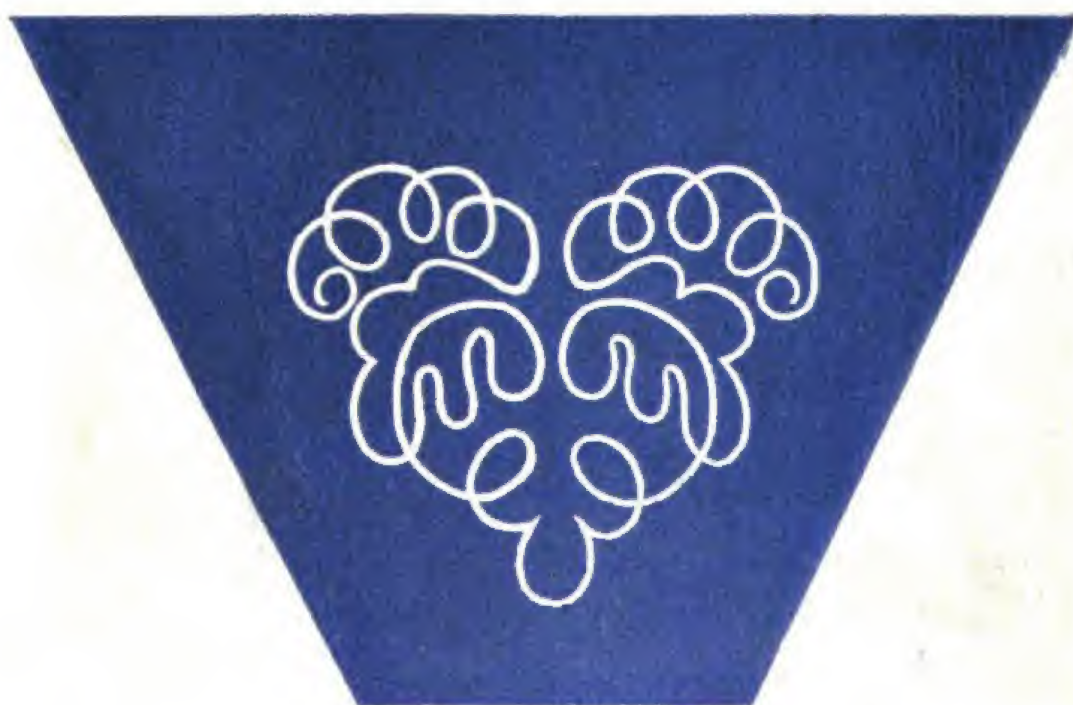
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PETERSON'S MAGAZINE. APRIL, 1862.



BABY'S SHOE—Braided on Merino.



SLEEVE.



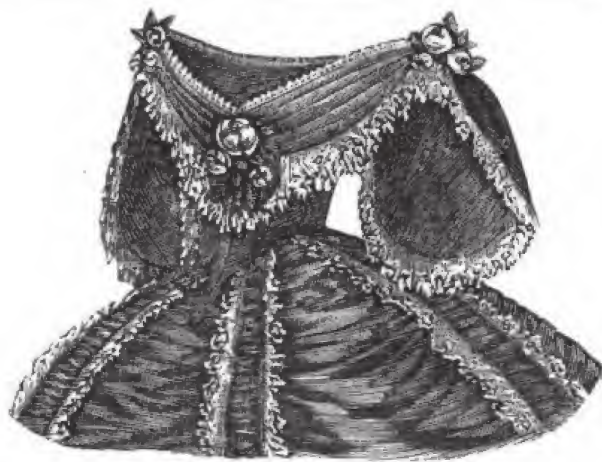
CAP.



CAPE.



CAPE.



PATTERN FOR BALL DRESS.



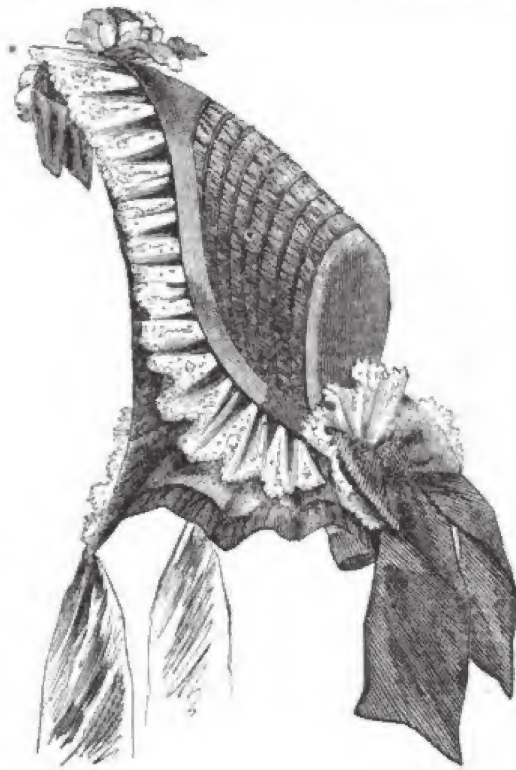
IN-DOOR DRESS.



PATTERN FOR BALL DRESS.



MORNING DRESS.



NEW YORK STYLES FOR SPRING BONNETS.



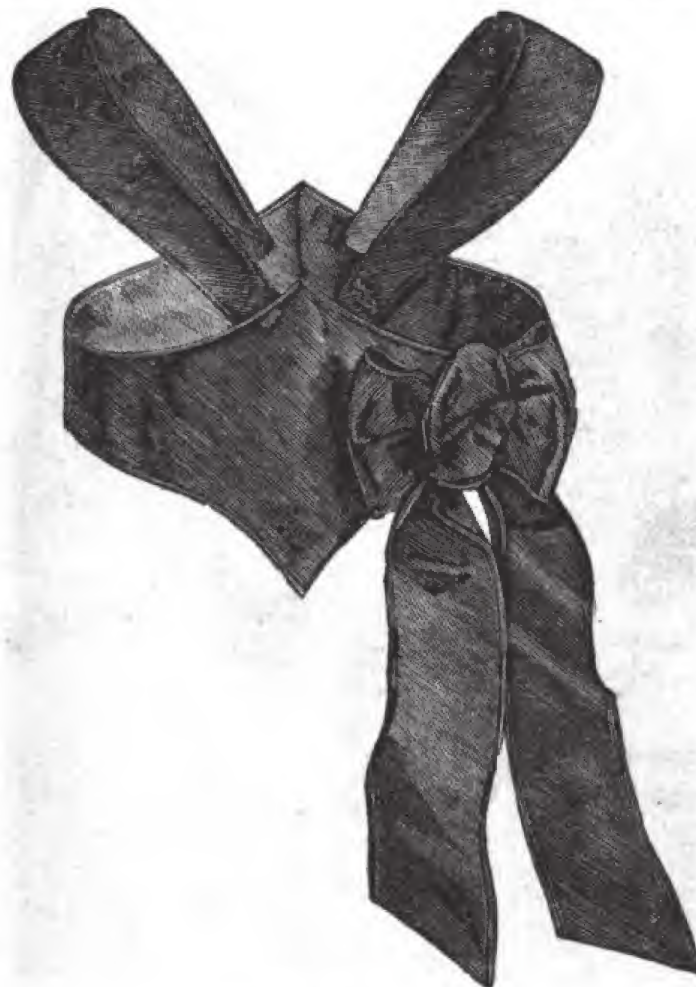
PARIS STYLES FOR SPRING BONNETS.



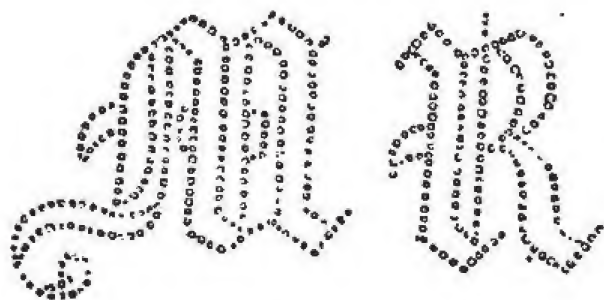
CERES COIFFURE.



APOLLO COIFFURE.



BRACES AND WAISTBAND.



LETTERS FOR MARKING.



SHIRT FRONT.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

LADY'S WALKING SACK.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



THESE sacks are all the rage this spring. We give, here, a diagram of one, and below a diagram by which to cut it out. These sacks are not only pretty and fashionable, but economical also; and they are destined, therefore, to come into universal use.

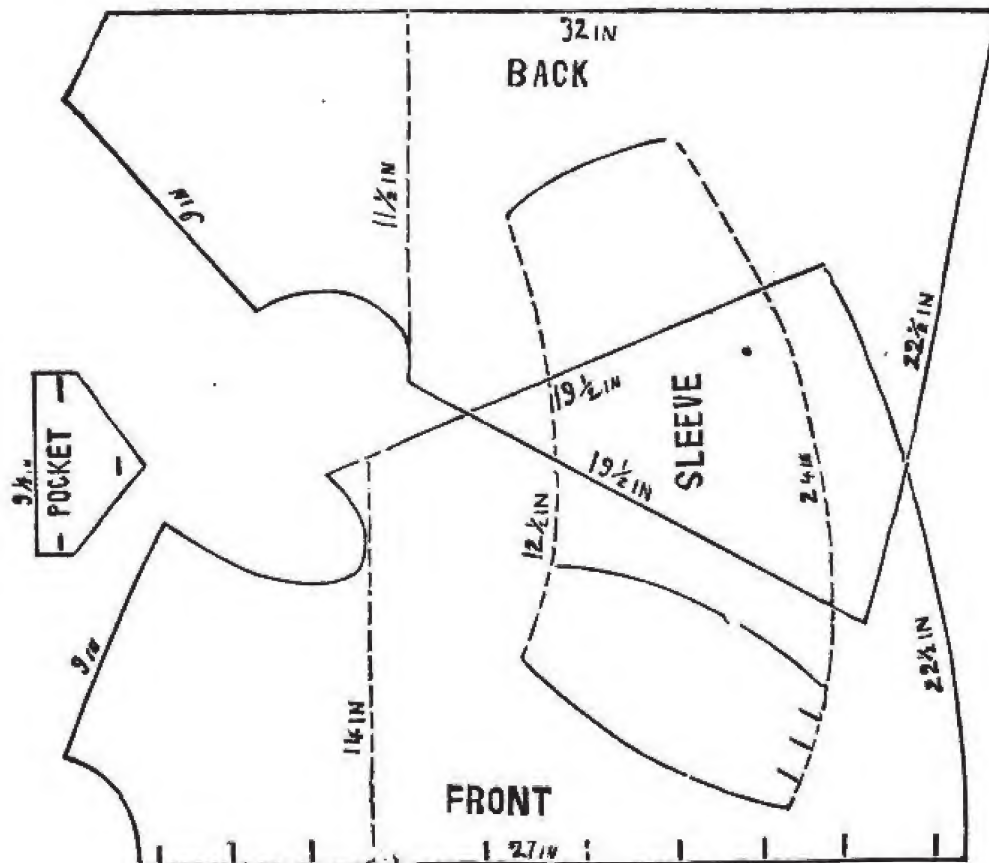
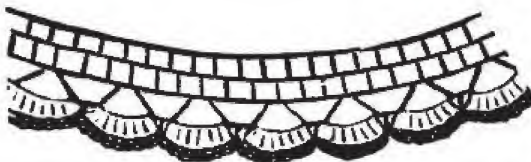
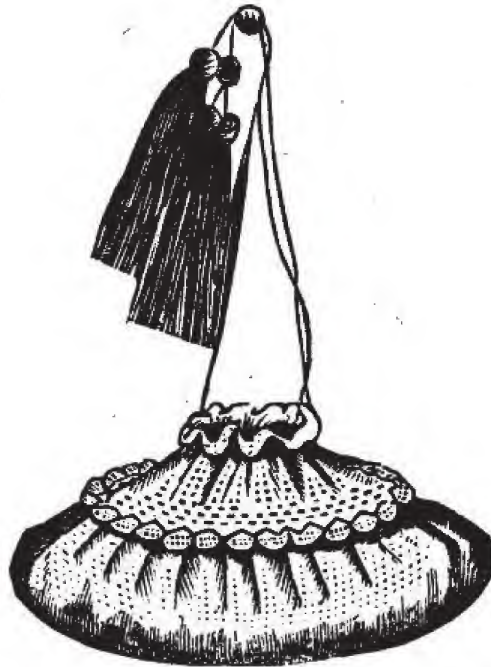


DIAGRAM OF LADY'S WALKING SACK.

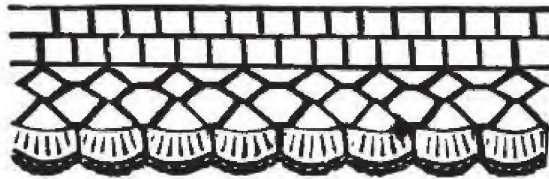
BIARRITZ PURSE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

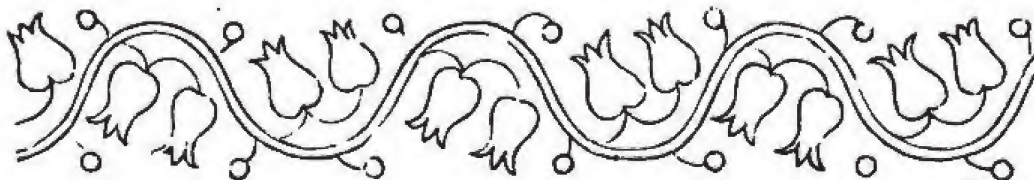


THIS Purse has the form of a turban, and is made in plain and open crochet. It must be commenced in the center in plain crochet. Make several chain stitches, unite them to-

gether. Then crochet forty-six rows of scarlet, widening gradually until you have three hundred and sixty-eight stitches. Commence on the forty-seventh row and do eleven rows of open crochet with green silk. The edge is finished like the lace-work No. 2. Nos. 2 and 8 are black. The border, No. 8, is made separately and added to the last row of the plain crochet. The draying-strings are run through the second and third rows of open crochet.



EMBROIDERY FOR FLANNEL.



past. One we have selected is of fine split white straw, the edge is finished by a straw and jet gimp, the cape is of white tulle, bound by a green ribbon slightly frilled. On the center of the cape is a pointed piece of green silk edged with black thread lace, laid on in small plaits, and finished at either end by a bow of narrow green ribbon with ends. A large cluster of purple velvet pansies, with purple and green leaves, intermingled with steel balls and small white velvet flowers, ornaments the top. Under this cluster is fastened a white marabout feather tipped with black, which extends over the right side. The inside has a fulling of black and white tulle as a lining. On either side a full plaiting of green ribbon, finishing on the head with a bunch of pansies, purple and green leaves, and one small green spray of chenille, with a very small red flower falling from it. White strings, striped with green.

FIG. VI.—ANOTHER SPRING BONNET from Mrs. Cripps. A Marie Louise blue silk, laid on the foundation in shirs, the crown being plain. The front of the bonnet is thin, bound round the edge with blue silk and covered with a fulling of black and white tulle, which extends to the shirred blue silk. The cape is thin like the front. Extending round the bonnet, and finishing on the cape with a fulling, is a white blonde lace about three inches in width. A plain band of bias blue silk heads the lace, pointed in front and fastened by a bunch of white roses with the velvet leaves edged with steel. On the center of the cape is a bow and ends of wide blue ribbon, surrounded by a fulling of the blonde lace. The inside is lined with full black and white tulle, which extends from the outside, and is terminated by a plaiting of black and white blonde lace. A blue band extends across the front, which is trimmed with a large loop of blue ribbon on either side, and in the center a bunch of white roses. The strings are wide blue ribbon, like the bow on the cape.

FIG. VII.—BONNET with a white silk crown and black front trimmings. White lace and pink roses on the top.

FIG. VIII.—BONNET with white silk face, and black tulle crown spotted with white. The cape is of black silk, bound with white. White roses, black lace and ribbon.

We give also in the front of the book illustrations of styles of dressing hair, making dresses, capes, cape, and sleeves, which need no description.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There have been but few new goods imported this season, economy being the order of the day. Old dresses are "made to look like new" as nearly as possible. Skirts worn out at the bottom are renewed or lengthened by a bias band, plaiting or ruffle, or silk of black or some color contrasting well with the dress. In this way two old dresses often make one stylish new one. Then antiquated bodices, or worn out bodices, are discarded, and jaunty Zouave jackets with white shirt bodices and sleeves, or Garibaldi shirts, take their place. As the season advances, pique or Marseilles will take the place of silk or flannel for these articles.

A very pretty dress may be arranged in the following way: A black silk skirt, either plain or trimmed, may be accompanied with a full body of white muslin, having bands of black velvet over the shoulder, crossed with the same in front in the form of a stomacher, and having a bow at the waist of the white muslin, wide, and with long ends, crossed with black velvet at the bottom.

Nothing new has as yet appeared in the way of trimming skirts. In fact, it would be almost impossible to have anything new in this respect, as such a variety of styles are already worn.

Dresses for evening wear are generally made with low-necked bodices, with points before and at the back, and with a fullness extending from the shoulders to the middle of the body. But bodices partially open, either square or in the heart shape, are the most popular.

We have been asked to describe a dress suitable for a young lady. We give below one which is not very expensive, and can be modified according to the taste or purse of the wearer. We must premise that the combination of black and white is not at all confined to mourning, but, on the contrary, is one of the most fashionable of costumes. The dress of which we speak was composed of white tarlatane; the skirt ornamented with six narrow flounces at the bottom, each flounce trimmed with a row of tiny black velvet. The flounces were headed by a broad plaiting of tarlatane, trimmed at the top and bottom with black velvet. The low body was gathered, and cut square on the shoulders, also trimmed round with a plaiting, and finished off round the neck with a blonde tucker, having a narrow velvet run in it. A head-dress, composed of black velvet and bunches of rose-buds, completed this simple but elegant toilet.

Should any of our readers feel inclined to make one of these dresses themselves, we would hint that tarlatane cannot be too little or too lightly handled, and therefore the flounces should be as quickly trimmed and put on as possible. To accomplish this, the flounces should be hemmed and the velvet put on at the same time, by turning the tarlatane once on the right side, and running the velvet on over the raw edge. In this manner the material need not be much tumbled.

SHORT COATS hanging loosely will be very fashionable this season. They have a jaunty look, and have the advantage of taking much less material than those lately worn. Black silk shawls trimmed with lace, or silk ruffles will also be fashionable.

BONNETS have altered but little as yet in shape. A beautiful dress hat has just been made of white tulle, bound around the edge and cape with very light blue velvet, and trimmed across the top with a broad band of blue velvet. The white ribbon strings are also bound with velvet.

KID GLOVES of light color, with one or two buttons, and embroidered in little squares at the back of the hand, are the most *distingue*.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS OF GRAY PIQUE OR MARSEILLES, braided in black. A loose linen shirt is worn under the Zouave jacket. Black straw Tudor hat.

FIG. II.—KNICKERBOCKER SUIT OF BROWN AND WHITE PLAID CASHMERE.—This suit is trimmed with narrow bands of velvet as well as braiding. A linen shirt, ruffled, is worn with this suit. Straw hat.

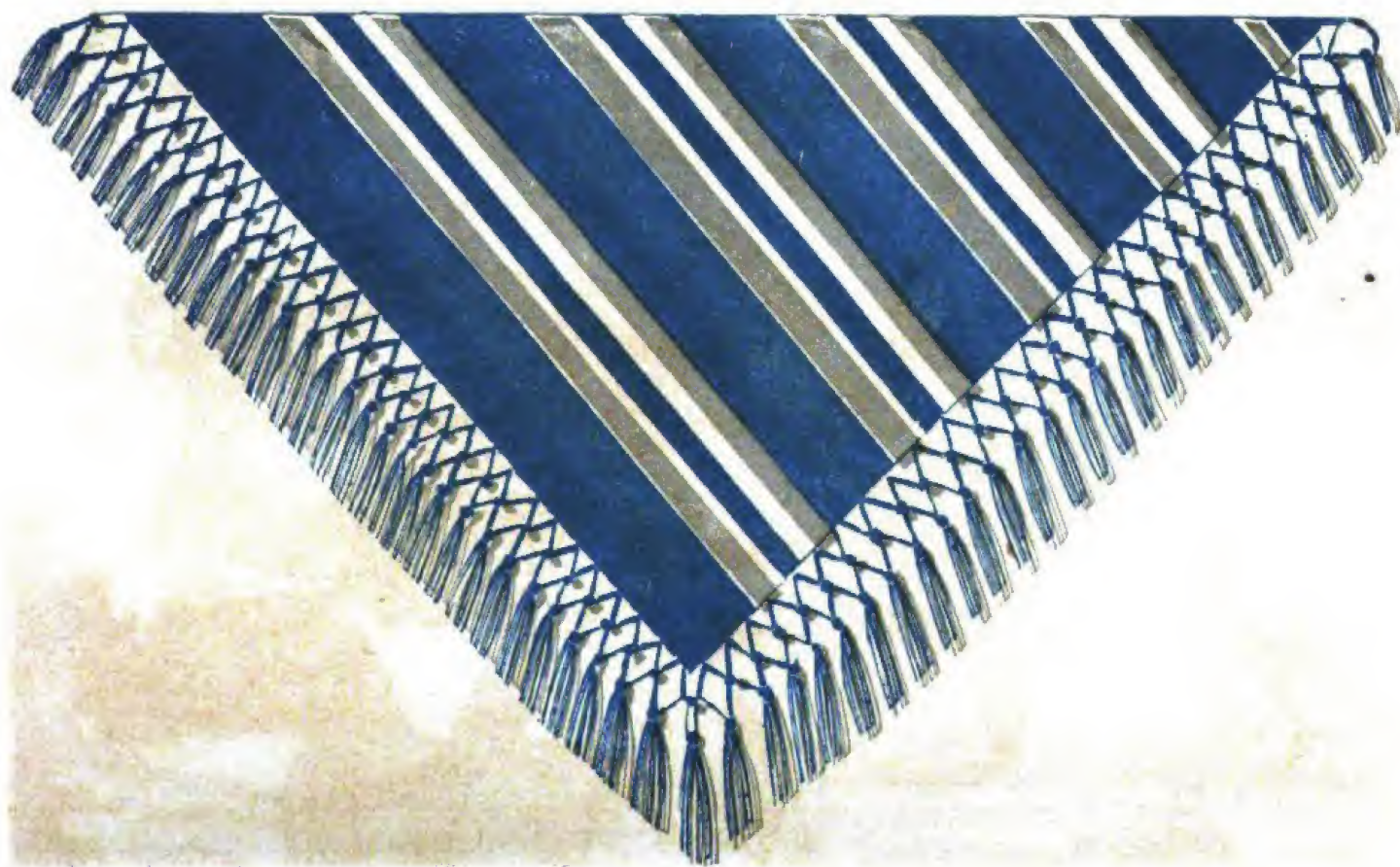
GENERAL REMARKS.—It is rather too early to give many costumes as yet for children. But as at this season many parties for the little ones are given, we will enumerate some styles of dress suitable for such occasions.

For little girls there is nothing so pretty and simple as white tarlatane, or clear Swiss muslin, either embroidered or plain, which may be made in a variety of ways—either with flounces to the waist, or with double skirts, or with puffings. A broad sash of pinked silk, of some bright color, makes a pretty finish to the dress; these sashes being generally fastened at the left side. Tiny checked or striped light silks are very pretty where a quieter toilet is required, made with three narrow pinked flounces at the bottom of the skirt, and a gathered low body, finished off round the waist with a sash of the same material as the dress, and pinked at the edges.

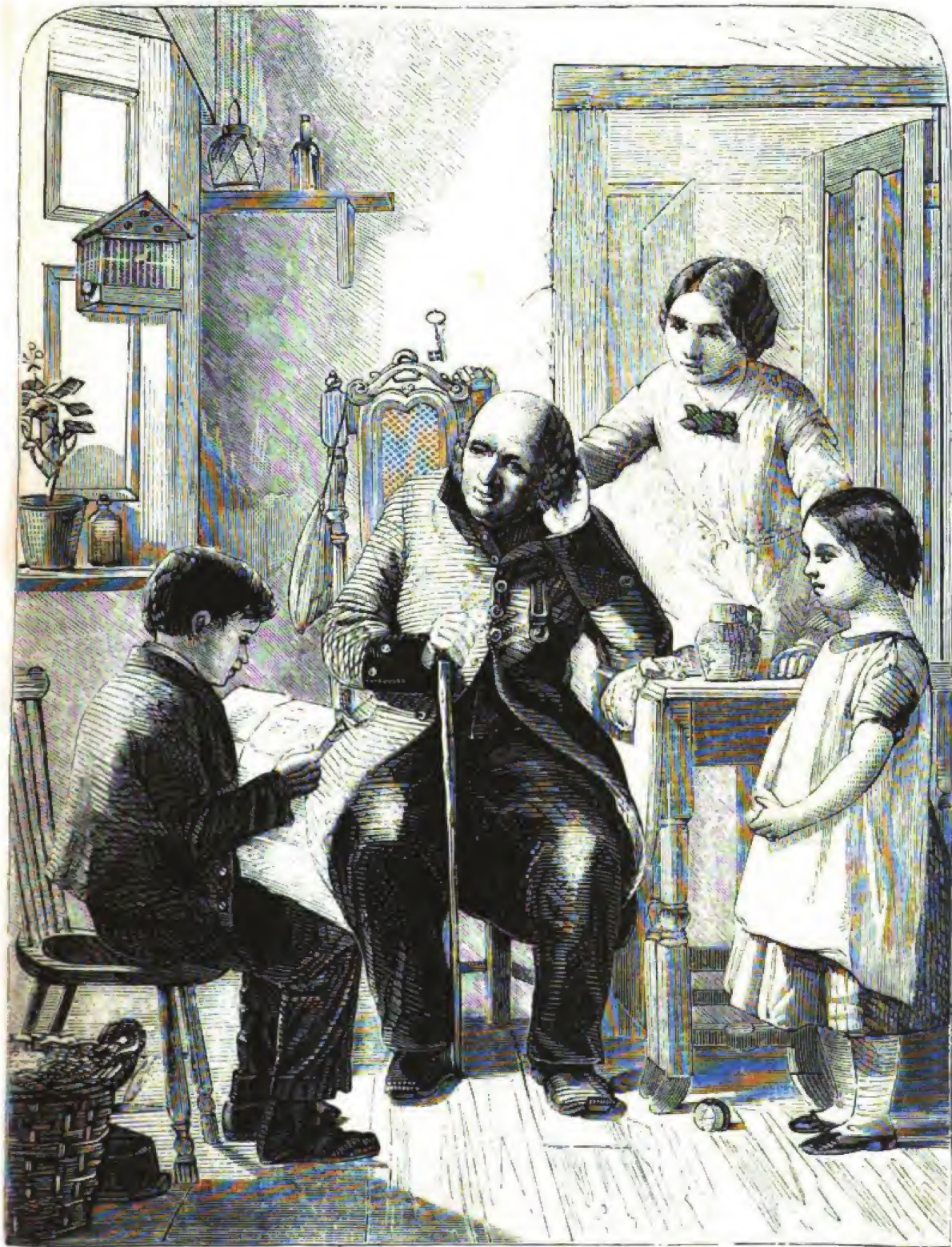
For boys' dresses, KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, made entirely of black silk velvet, and ornamented with large white mother-of-pearl buttons, are a very pretty evening dress. White stockings and patent leather boots, an embroidered collar, and closed sleeves, with a band of insertion forming a wrist-band, should be worn with this style of dress.



PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, MAY, 1862.



KNITTED SHAWL.



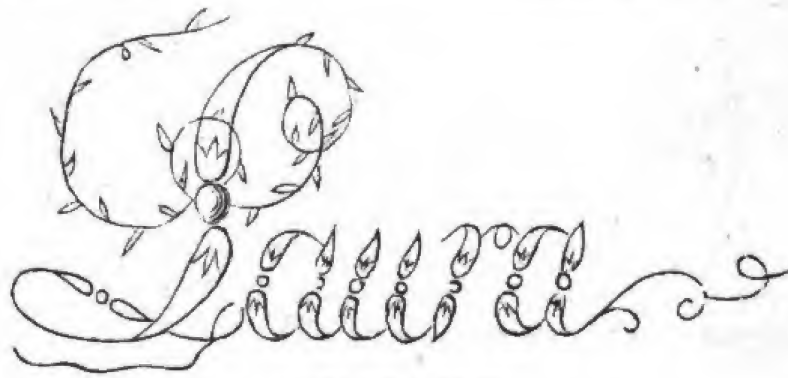
READING THE WAR NEWS.



HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.



THE PRINCESS CAPOTE.



NAME FOR MARKING.



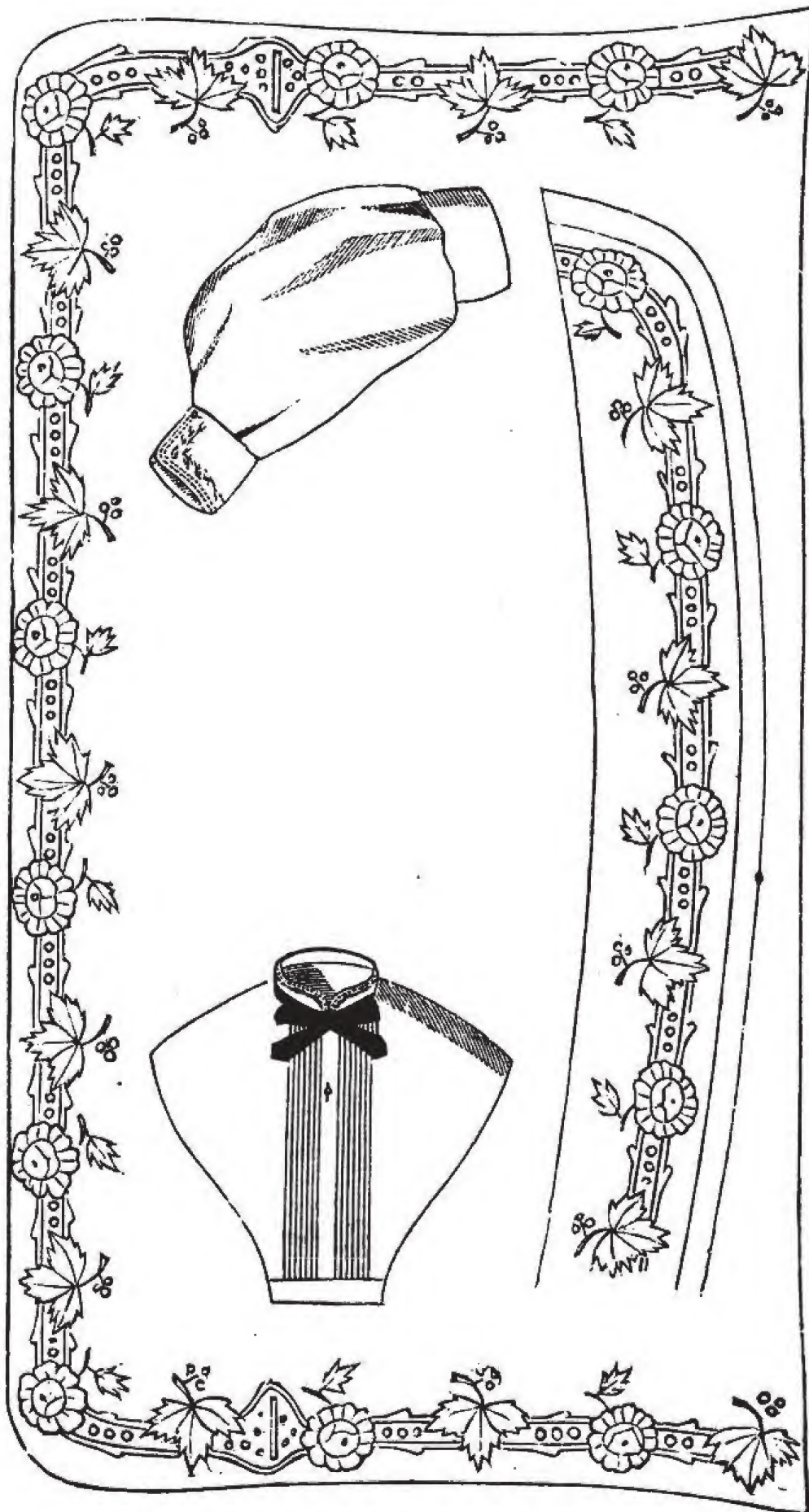
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

Mantilla

NAME FOR MARKING.



WALKING DRESS.



NEW STYLE OF CUFF: PART OF COLLAR; SLEEVE; AND CHERMISETTE.

INFANT'S SHIRT.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



With split zephyr, cast on 100 stitches, using fine ivory needles, or coarse steel ones, No. 11.

Knit 2 rows plain.

3rd Row.—Knit 1, bring the thread forward and knit two together, continue to the end of the needle; knit the last stitch plain.

4th, 5th, and 6th Rows.—Knit plain.

Repeat these last 4 rows 4 times; then seam 2 stitches and knit 2 plain, alternately, until you think you have it long enough. The general length of shirts is a quarter or three-eighths of a yard long. Bind off for one side.

Repeat this for the other side. Sew the two sides together, leaving 2 inches unsewed at the top for the armholes. Do the same for the other side. Begin where you finished sewing and pick up the stitches (on the right side) on one side of the armhole; cast on 12 more stitches, then pick up the other stitches on the other side of the armhole and knit 1 row plain; then repeat the 4 rows of holes 4 times. Bind off, and knit the other sleeve in the same way. Join under the arm. Pick up the stitches all round the neck on 4 coarse steel needles. Make 3 rows of holes as before. Bind off and finish with cord and tassels, or ribbon.

KNITTED SONTAG.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

MATERIALS.—6 oz. crimson zephyr; fine bone knitting-needles.

Cast on 31 stitches. Knit 1 row plain, 1 row widen and narrow, 1 row plain.

BEGINNING OF THE BLOCKS.—

1st Row.—(Widen at the beginning of every row.) Knit 4 plain and 4 seam, throughout the row.

2nd Row.—(Reverse.) Seam the 4 stitches that were knit plain, and knit the 4 seam stitches plain. Repeat the two rows until you have one block made. 4 rows form a block.

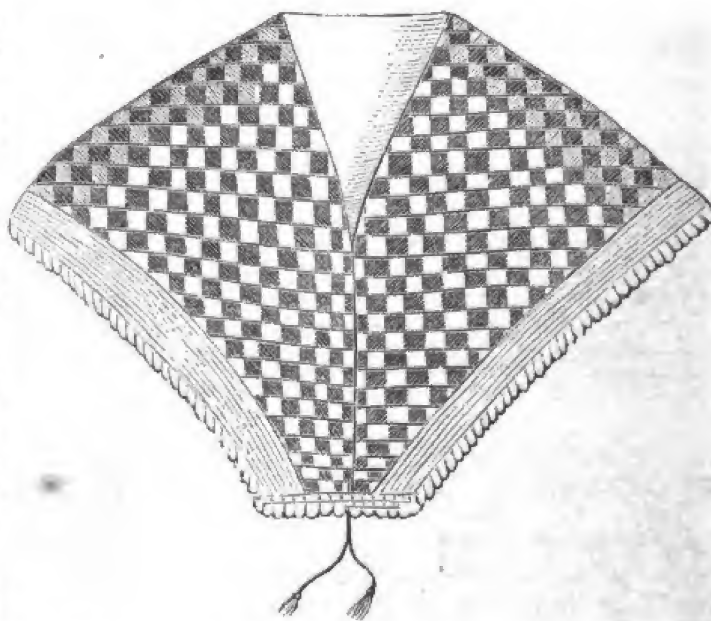
5th Row.—Seam through.

6th Row.—(Reverse.) Seam the 4 plain stitches in the last block, and knit plain the 4 stitches that were seamed.

Repeat 4 rows.

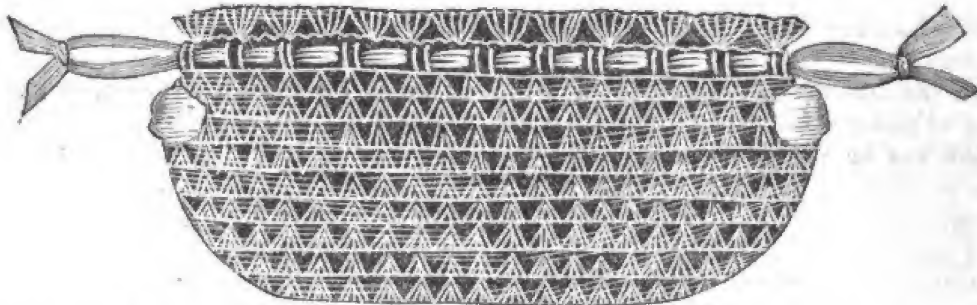
Repeat these two blocks until you have

widened to 180 stitches; then take off 69 stitches on another needle. Bind off 12 stitches in the center; then repeat the blocks on the one side of the work.



KNITTING-BAG.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—2 oz. tinsel zephyr; 1 yard of ribbon one inch in width; 2 large size brass curtain rings; muslin or silk for lining; small bone crochet hook.

With the zephyr, make a ch 11 inches in length. On it work one row of treble crochet, making the 1st stitch on every fourth stitch of the chain, and working four chain stitches between each stitch. (This makes the row of holes for the ribbon.) *2nd Row.*—Work in dc stitch. *3rd Row.*—Work in shells, making 4 dc stitches for every shell.

4th Row.—Same as 3rd, only observing to place the four stitches of each shell in the center of each shell in the preceding row.

Continue in this way until you have worked 28 rows of shells, then work 1 row in dc, same as 2nd row, and 1 row in treble crochet as in the 1st row, finishing off both ends of the work with 1 row of shells. Now draw up the work on the sides as far as the 28 rows, crocheting them on the rings as seen in the design. Line the bag, run the ribbon in the place designated, and it is complete.

NEW STYLE BONNETS FOR MAY.

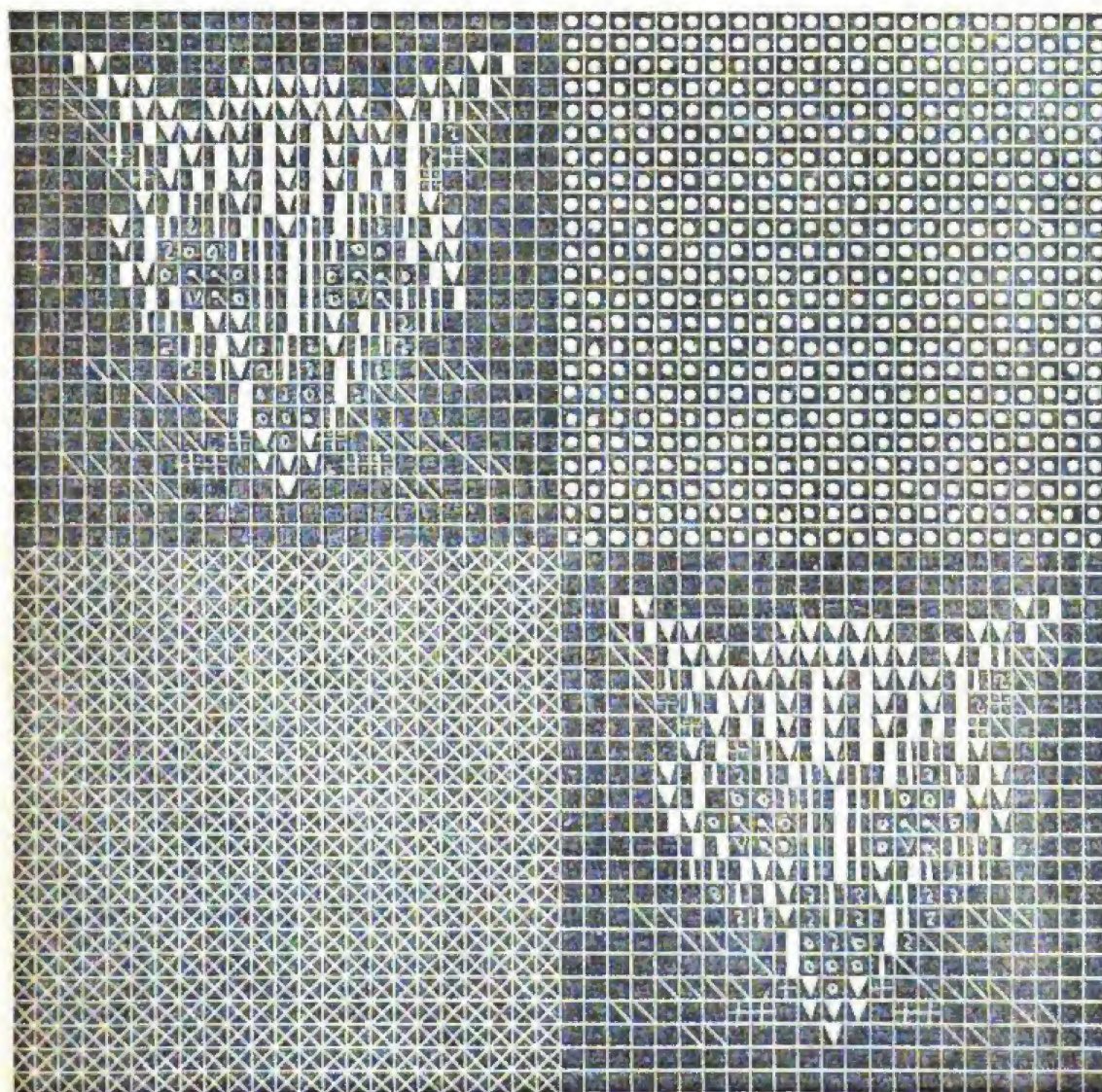


TRAVELING BLANKET, OR AFFGHAN.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



THIS Affghan is $133\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $120\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth. It is done in bands, in Tunisian crochet: the thickness of the wool is 10 strands. Place 46 chain stitches on the needle, 23 stitches black, 23 scarlet; when a square of 23 rows is obtained, the wool must be changed, so as to arrange the squares like those of the pattern here given. These squares



BRACKET.

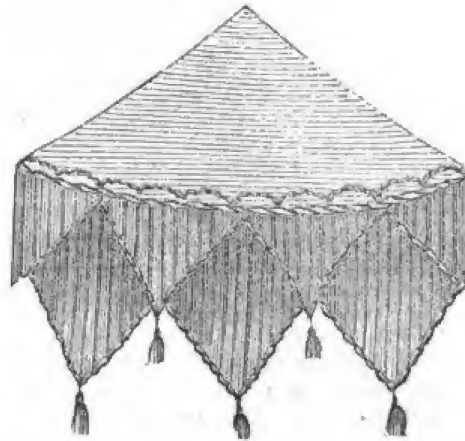
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

THE Bracket in the January number requiring more time than some would have, we give one of not so much work.

A quarter of a yard of the heavy ribbed goods used in upholstery; three yards of heavy silk cord to match; three yards of heavy gilt cord; three yards of smaller, and five gilt tassels, are the materials necessary.

The small gilt cord is for winding the silk cord which is to trim the points of the bracket and planks around the top.

The heavy gilt cord is put on as in pattern in place of a moulding, which cannot be obtained in small places.



KNITTED SHAWL, IN COLORS.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

FOR the pattern, see front of the number.

MATERIALS.—10 oz. blue zephyr; 5 oz. gray zephyr; 3 oz. white zephyr; small but long wooden needles.

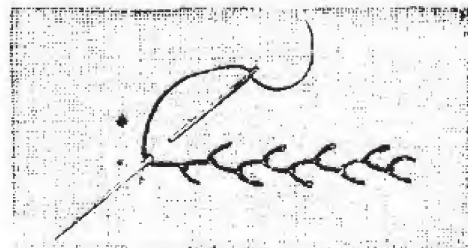
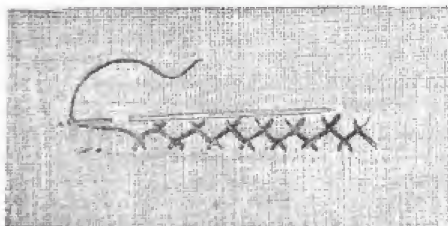
With the blue wool cast on 2 stitches. Knit plain, widening 1 stitch at the beginning of every alternate row. Knit 24 rows. Tie on the gray wool, knit six rows; white, 3 rows,

blue, six rows, white, three rows, gray, 6 rows, always observing to widen as directed. Repeat from the beginning until the shawl is large enough. Finish with a fringe of the several colors. Cut the wool for it in lengths of three eighths of a yard, tie it on at equal distances, knotting it twice as seen in the design. This shawl is quite new.

VARIETIES.

Margaret

NAME FOR MARKING.



NEW DESIGNS IN CHAIN-STITCH.



LES MODES PARISIENNES.

JUNE.

1862

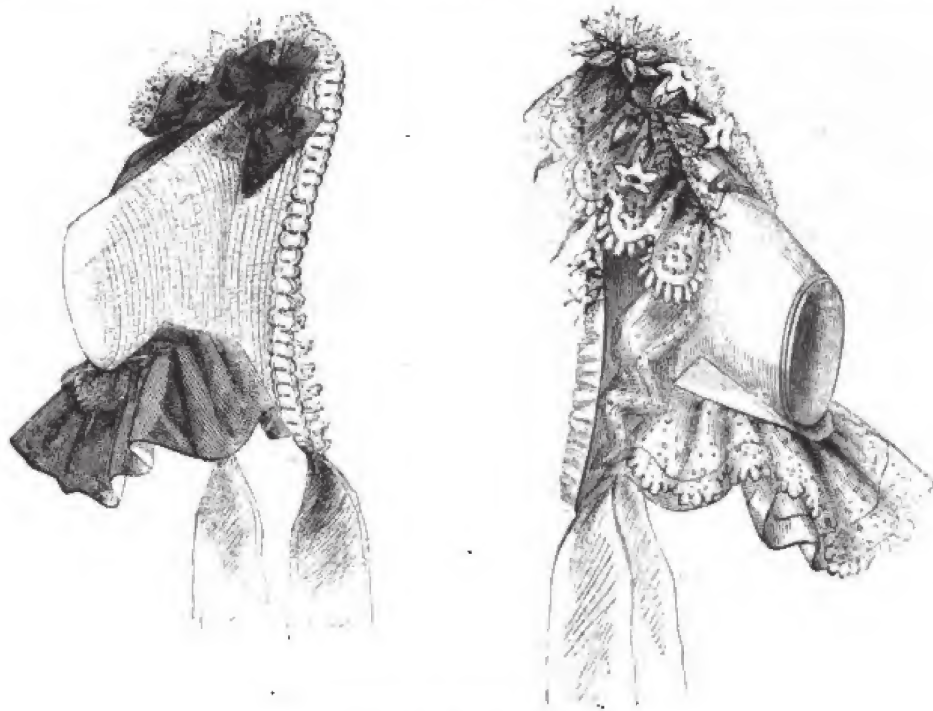
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Pattern for Slipper: in Applique.



NEW STYLE OF SILK BONTAG.



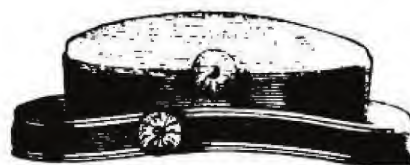
LATEST STYLE OF BONNETS.



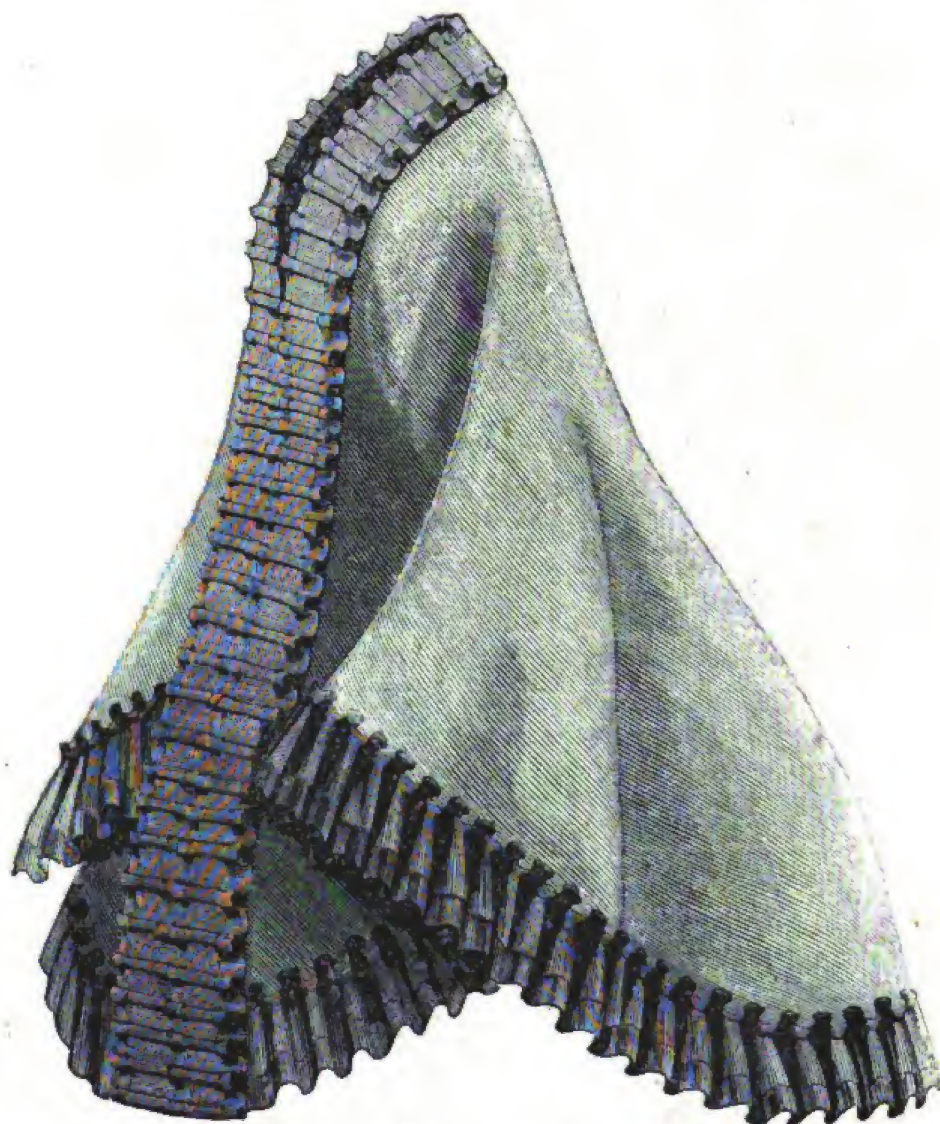
LATEST STYLE OF SACQUE.



MISSSES HAT.



BOY'S HAT.



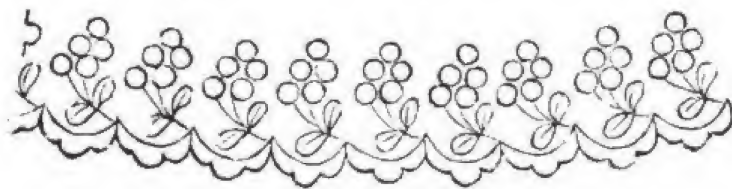
LATEST STYLE OF SACQUE MANTLE.



INSERTION.



THE EUGENIE.



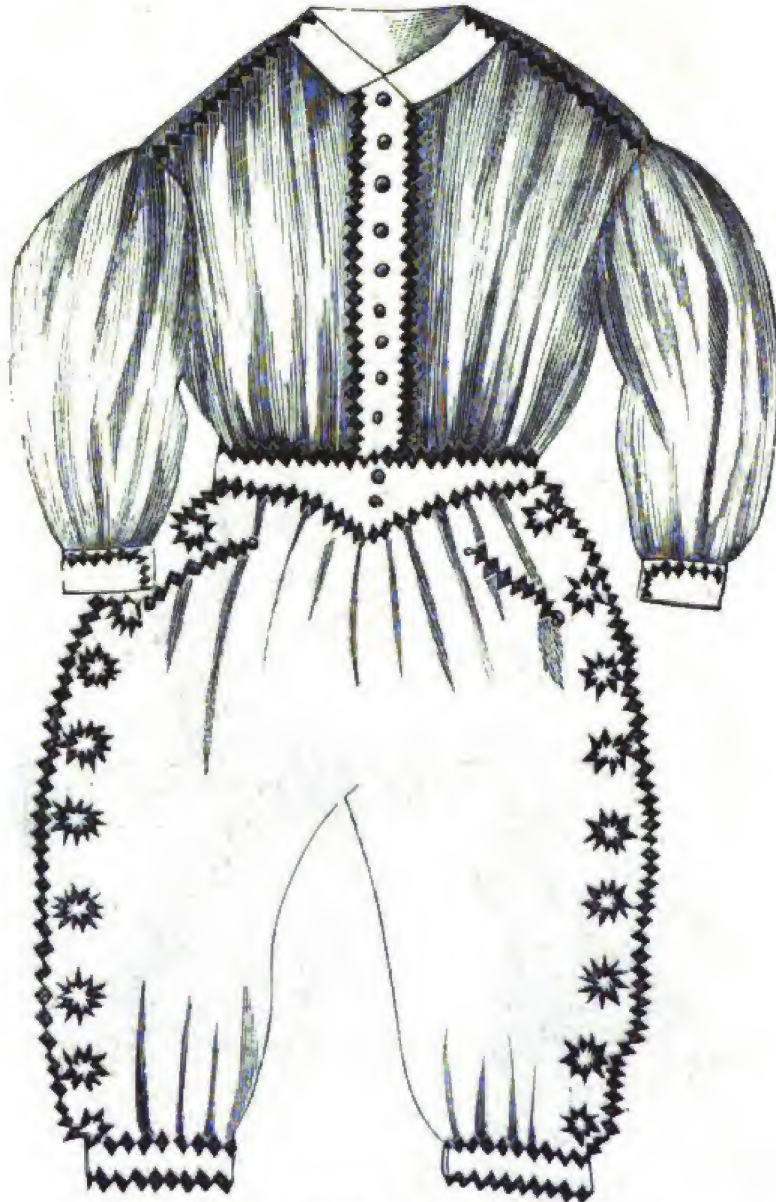
CHEMISE YOKE.



THE PRINCESS ALICE.



LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS.



BOY'S JACKET AND PANTALOONS.



LITTLE GIRL'S LOW GARIBALDI DRESS.



LITTLE GIRL'S HIGH GARIBALDI DRESS.



NEW STYLES OF HEAD-DRESSES.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

BOY'S JACKET AND PANTALOONS.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

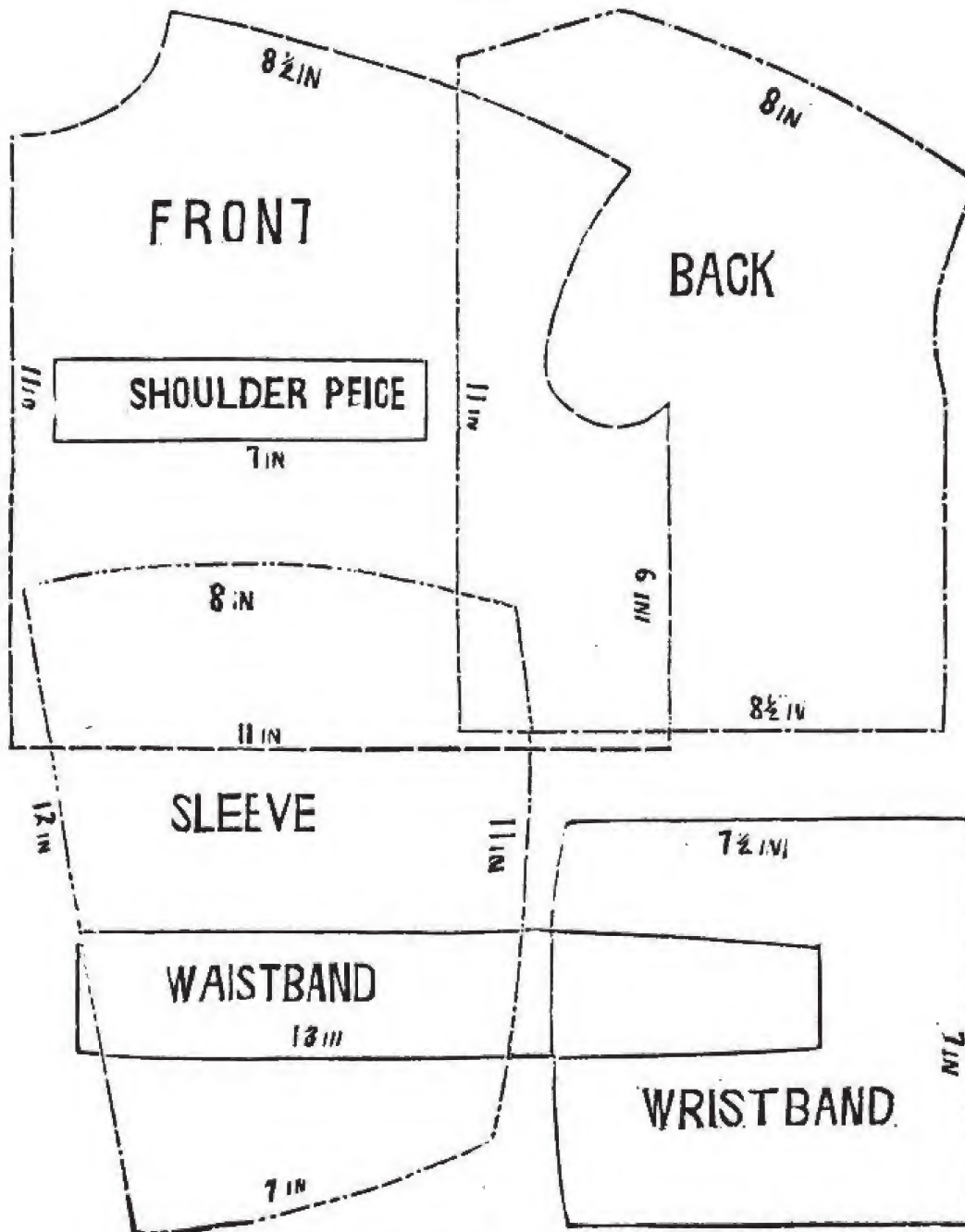


DIAGRAM FOR BOY'S JACKET.

In the front of the number we give an engraving of a suit of clothes (jacket and pantaloons) for a little boy. This is one of the most fashionable styles this season. In order that mothers may be able to make the suit themselves, or have it made under their directions, we give, here, two diagrams, by aid of one of which the jacket can be cut out, and the

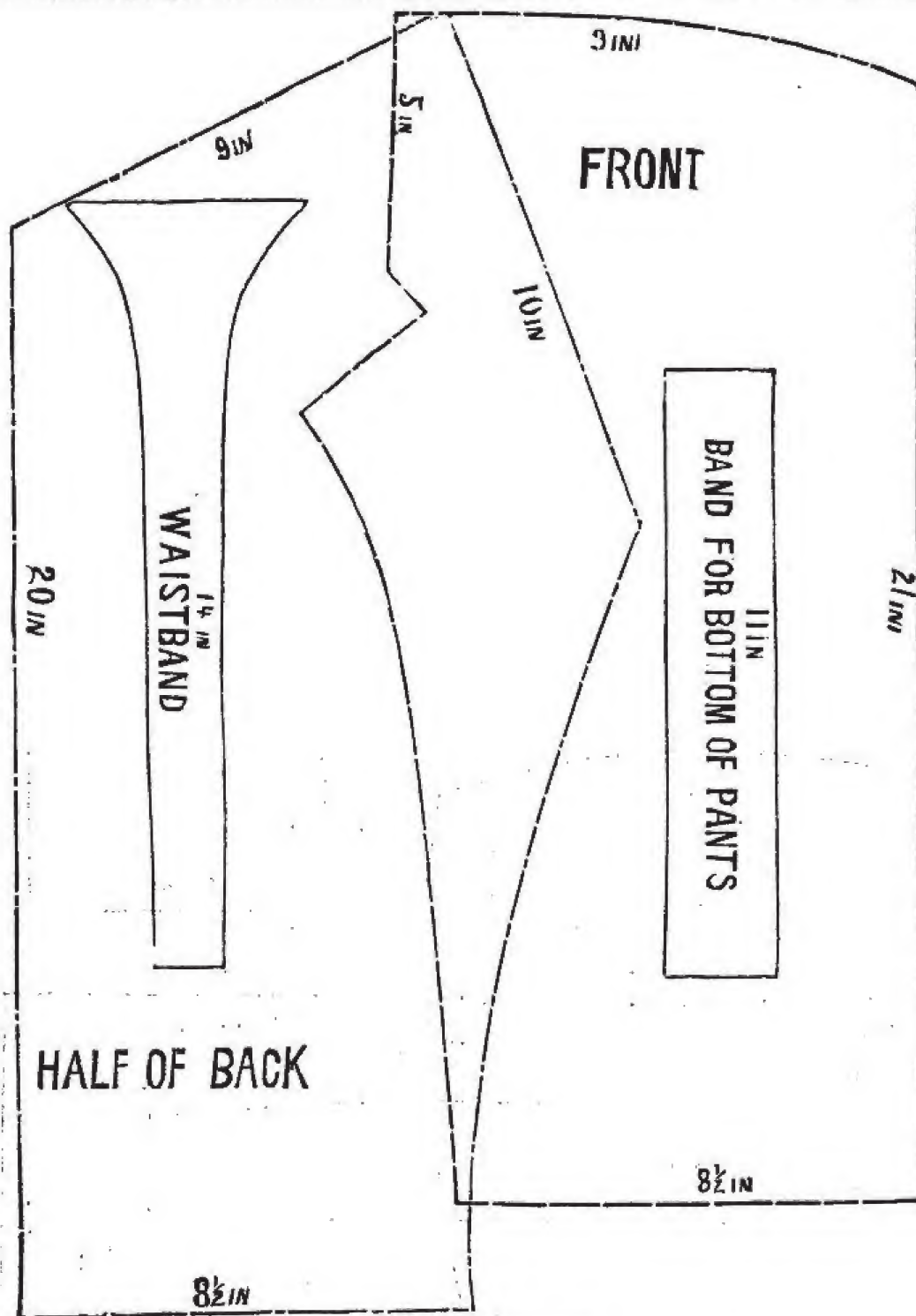


DIAGRAM FOR BOY'S PANTALOONS.

pantaloons by aid of the other. Directions for enlarging diagrams were given, it will be remembered, in a former number. The material for the suit must be determined by the taste of the parent and the season in which the clothes are to be worn. The engraving in the front of the number shows a pretty style for braiding these suits. The first diagram, it will be observed, is that for the jacket; the second is for the pantaloons. As this is the month for making children's clothes, we have selected quite a number of patterns, this month, for children's fashions, all new, pretty, and very fashionable.

DESIGN FOR SHIRT FRONT.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

EMBROIDERED shirt fronts are now very fashionable. We give, accordingly, a new design for one, and shall continue to give others, from month to month, in order that our fair readers may supply their brothers, husbands, or others with the latest styles of shirt fronts.



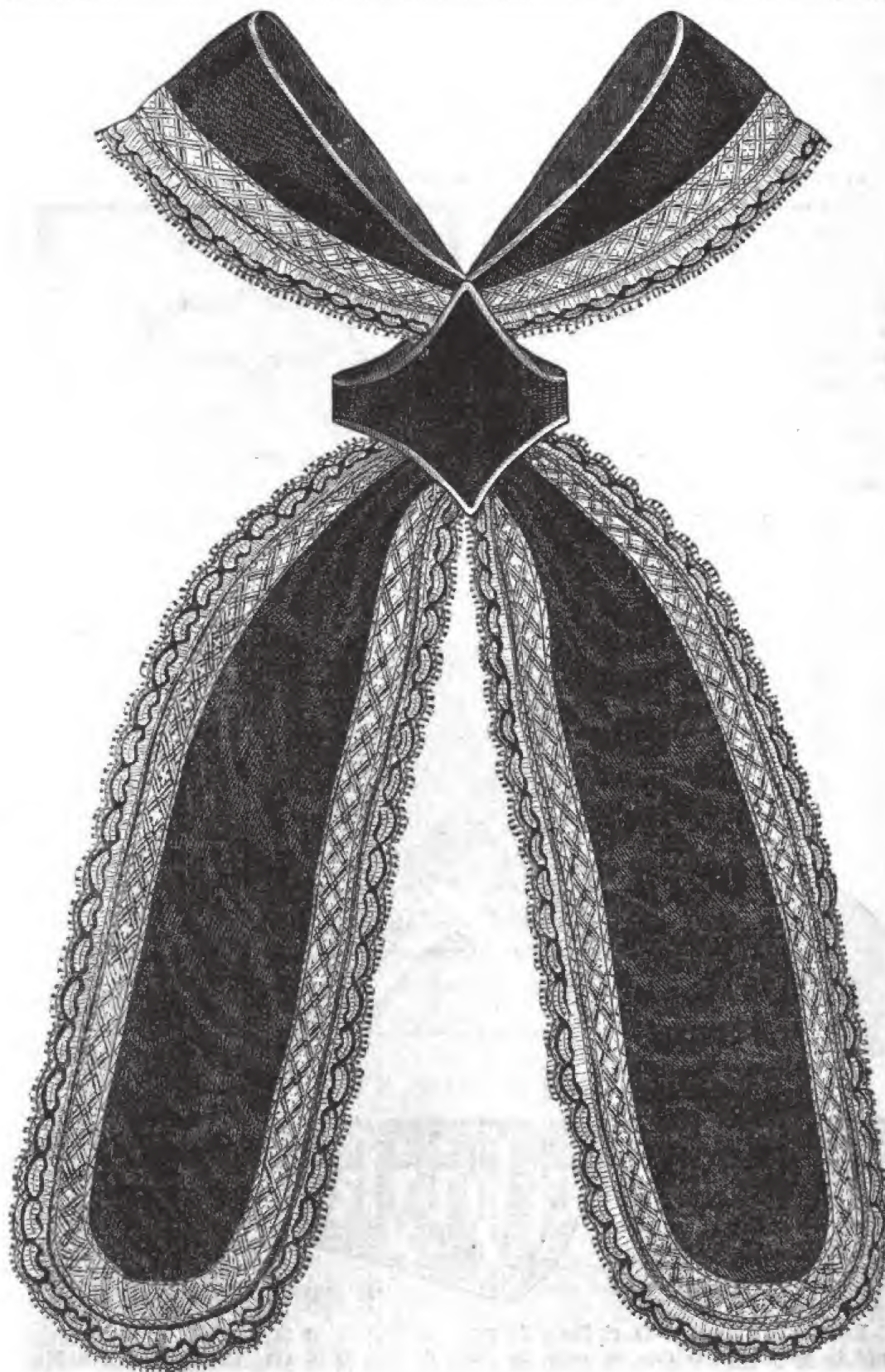
BOW, CUFF, GIRDLE AND BRACES.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



BLACK velvet bows, cuffs, girdles and braces will be very popular this summer; they are articles of dress which every lady can make for herself. We give engravings of each. The bow and cuff are edged with white opaque

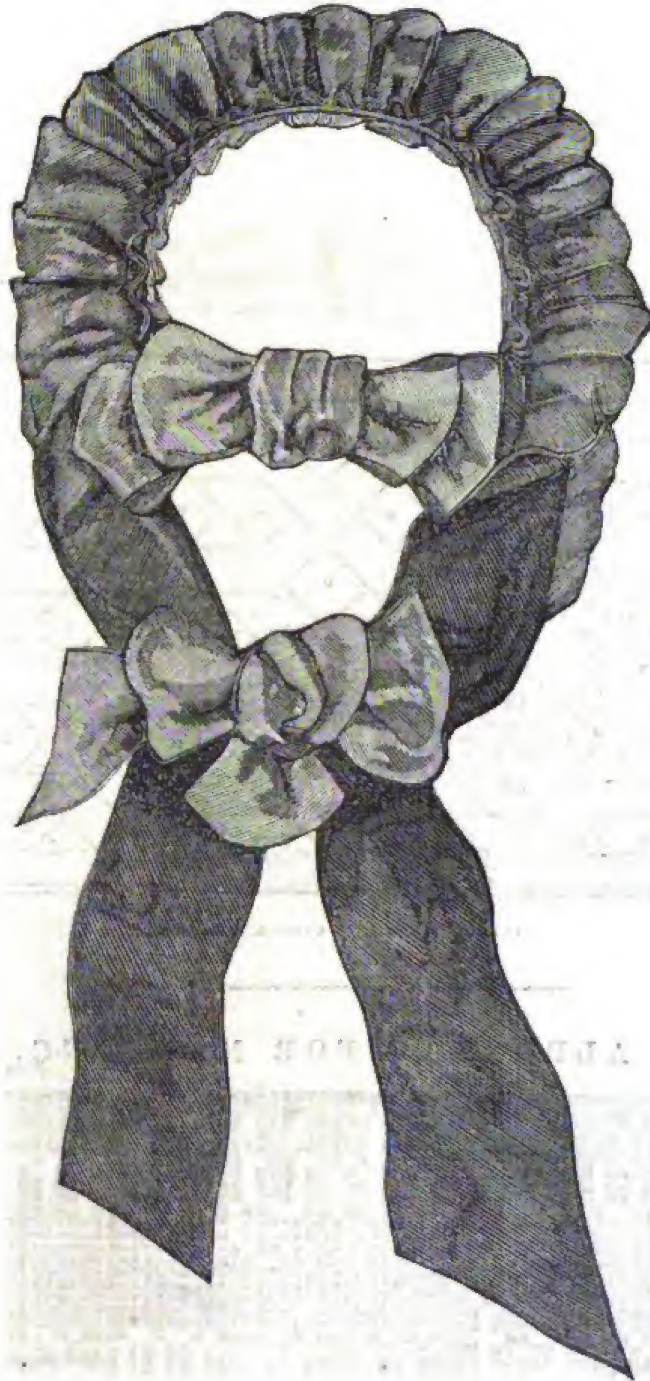
beads; and with a white, or bright-colored dress, they are very beautiful. The Medici girdle and braces, given on the next page, are of black velvet and lace. The girdle, or waist-band, can be either laced up behind, or hooked



at the side under the arm. A narrow quilling ferred. These are all very beautiful additions of ribbon can be used in place of lace, if pre- to dress, especially in summer.

NERISSA HEAD-DRESS.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



THE Nerissa Head-dress, an engraving of a band of milinette cut to fit the head, and which which we give above, is composed of black and is stiffened with cap wire. The upper row of ribbon is black and the pink ribbon. This head dress is made on a

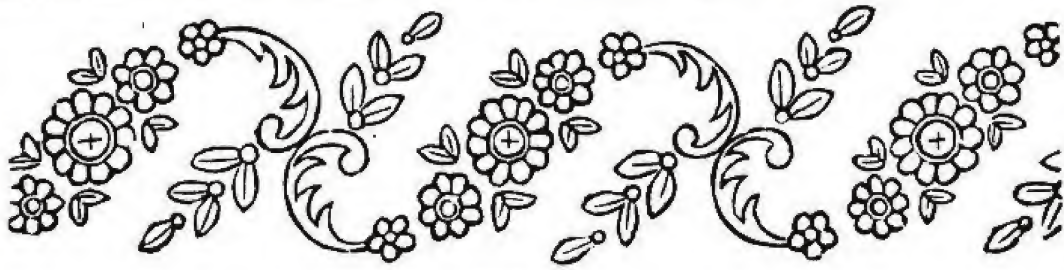


Engraved & Colored by G. H. B. & Co.

LES MODES PARISIENNES

JULY Digitized by Google

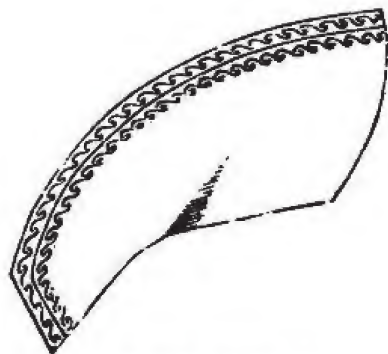
1872



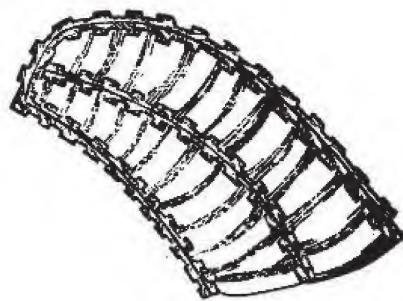
INSERTION.



LOUIS XV. ROBE DE CHAMBRE.



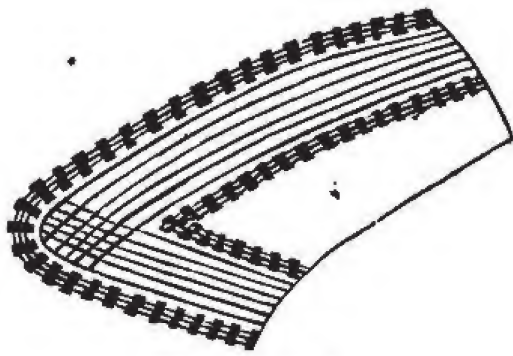
THE GRECIAN SLEEVE.



PUFFED SLEEVE.



THE LUCRETIA.



MATILDA SLEEVE.

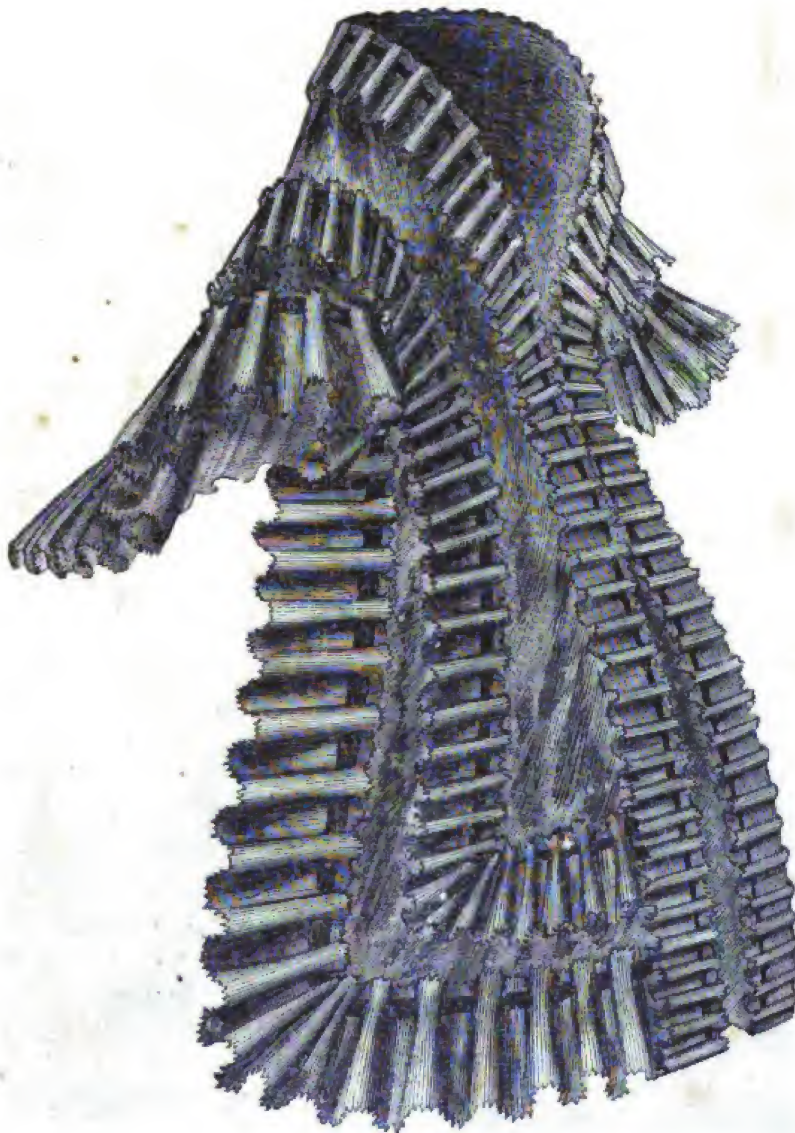


CRESCENT SLEEVE.

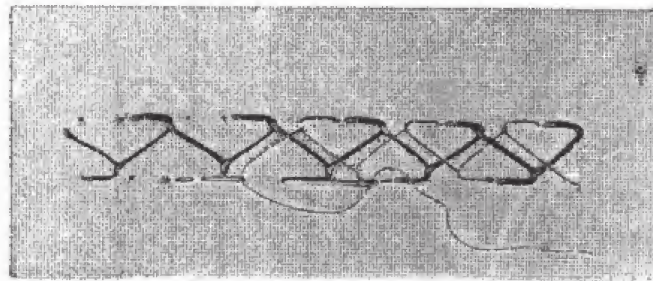




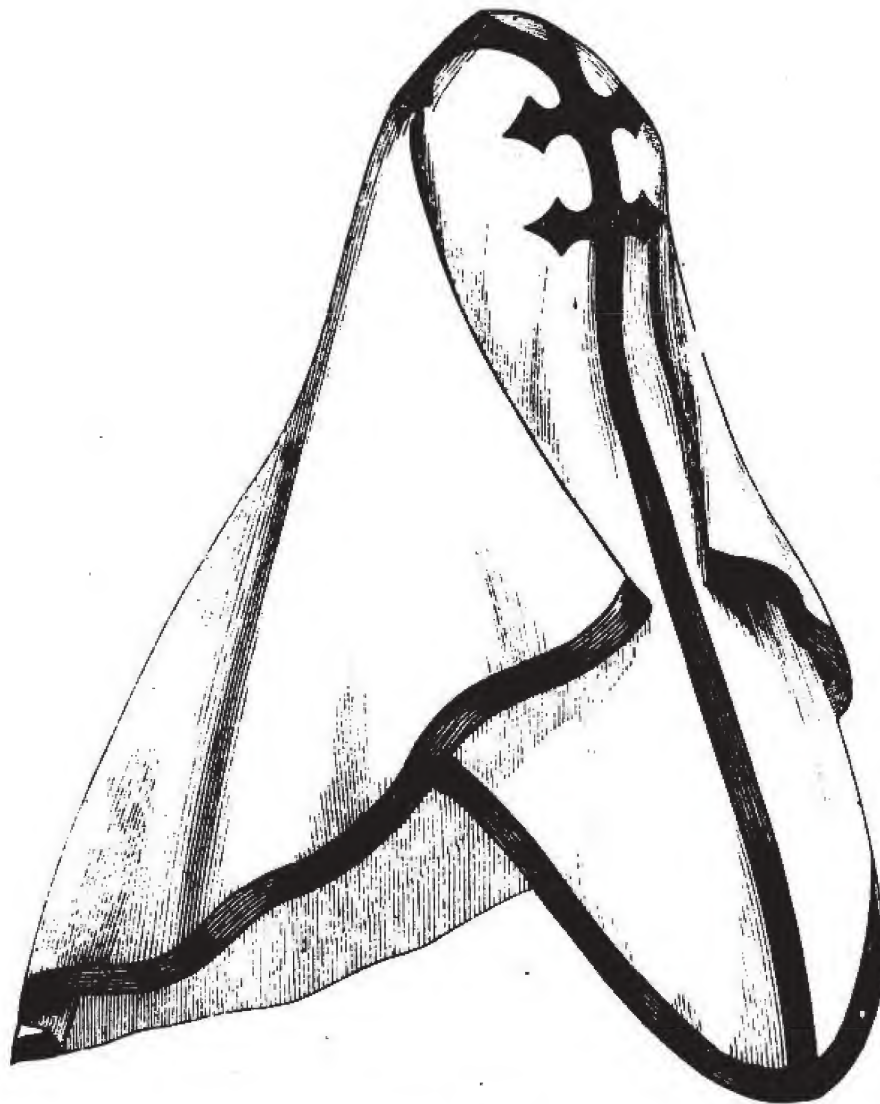
RIDING HAT.



FLUTED MANTILLA.



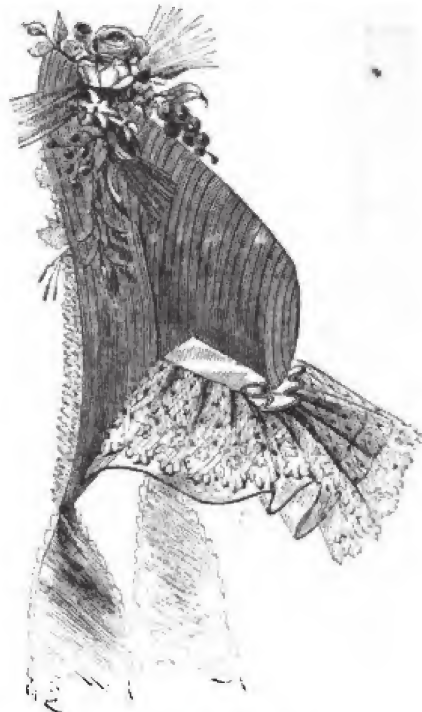
NEW DESIGN IN CHAIN-STITCH.



SUMMER CLOAK.



SUMMER BONNET.



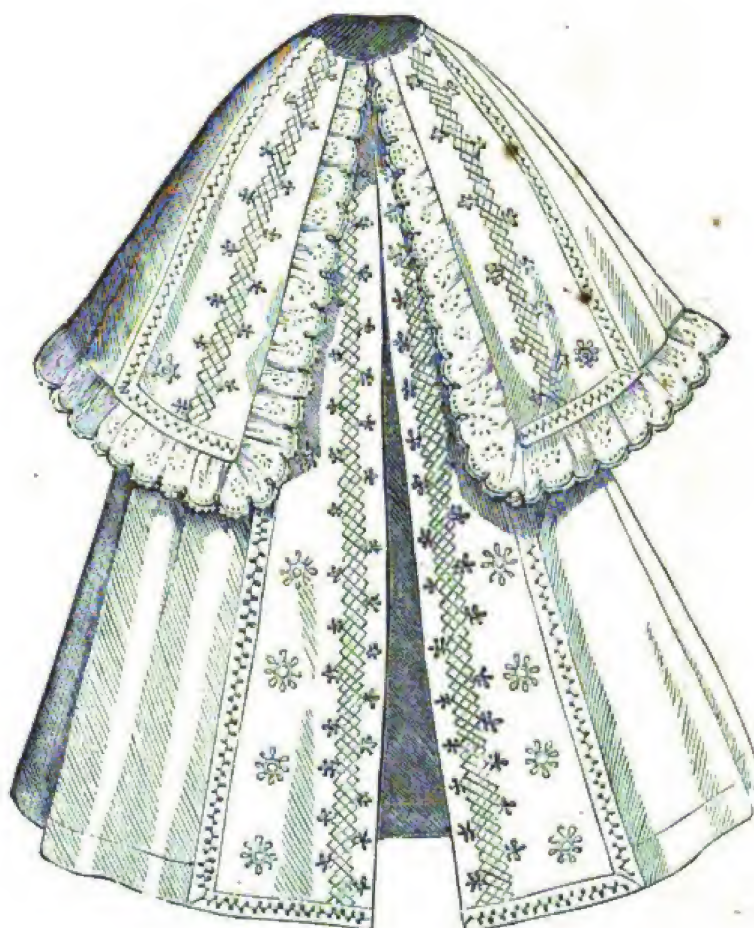
SUMMER BONNET



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR JULY.



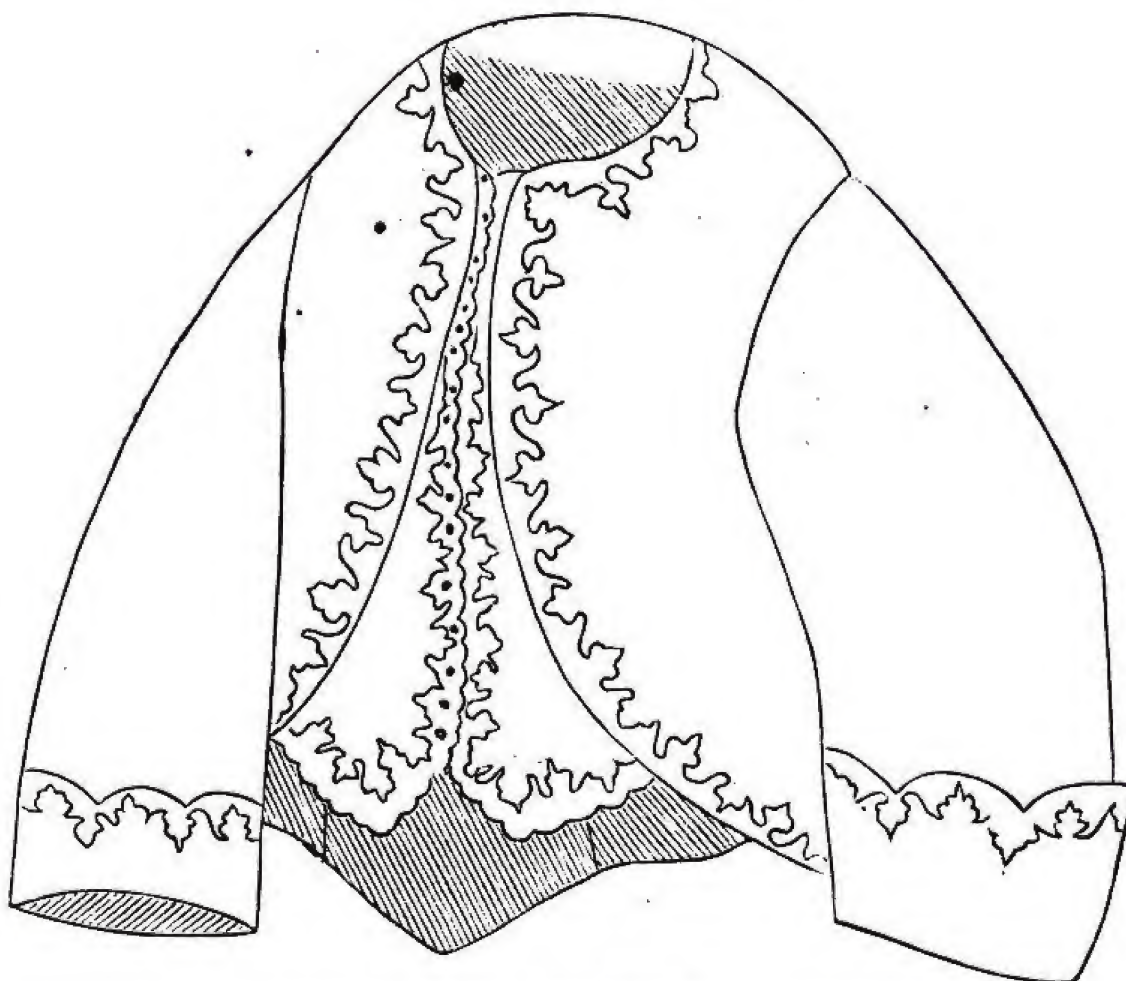
SUMMER BODY.



BABY'S CLOAK.



PATTERN FOR CHEMISETTE ZOUAVE.

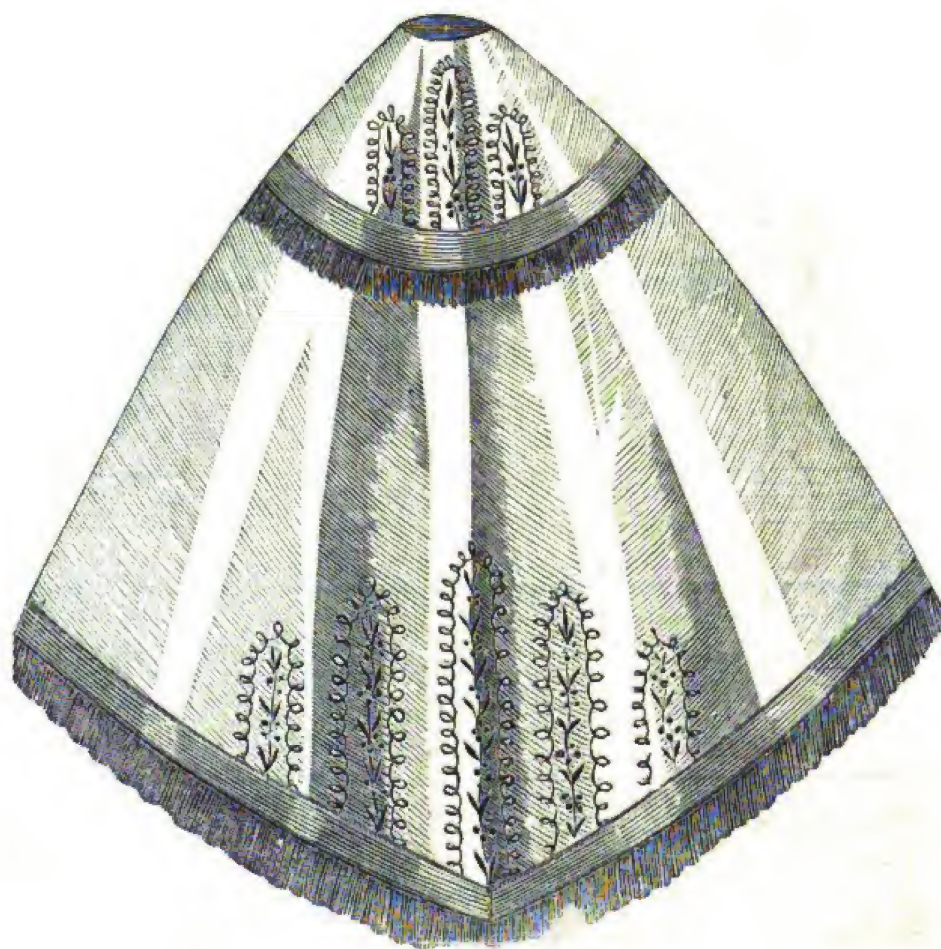


ZOUAVE JACKET AND VEST,

(From J. Oberstaller & Co., No. 123 New Street, Philadelphia: where all orders, by mail or otherwise, for Embroidery Patterns are promptly attended to.)



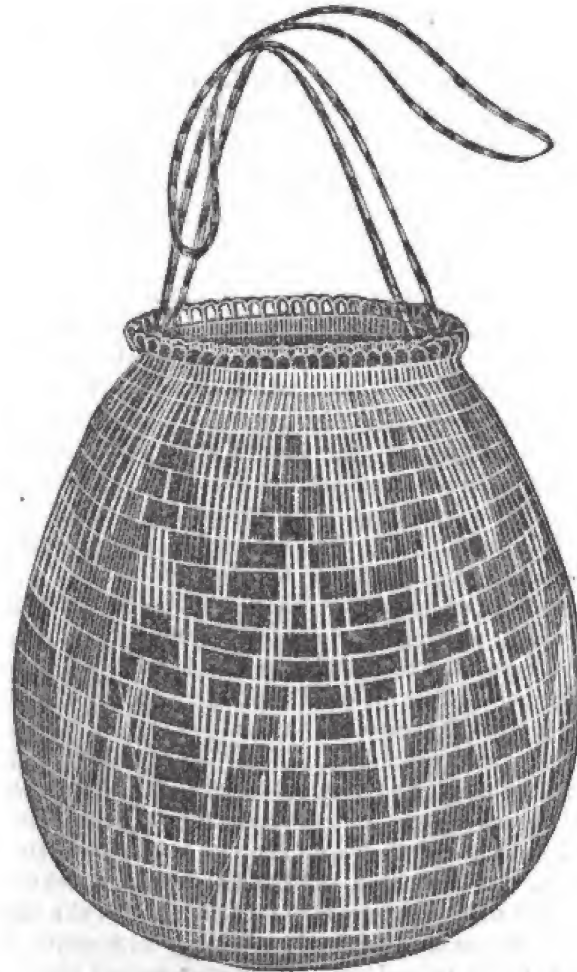
NANSOOK SACQUE.



MANTILLA.

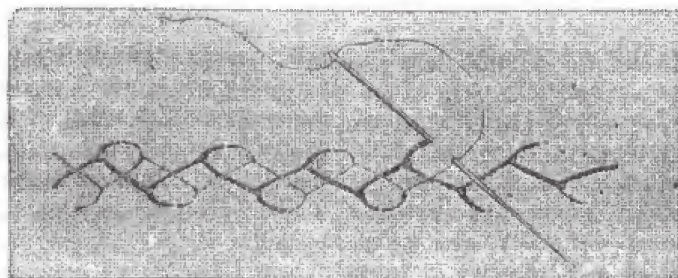
LADIES' PURSE IN CROCHET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



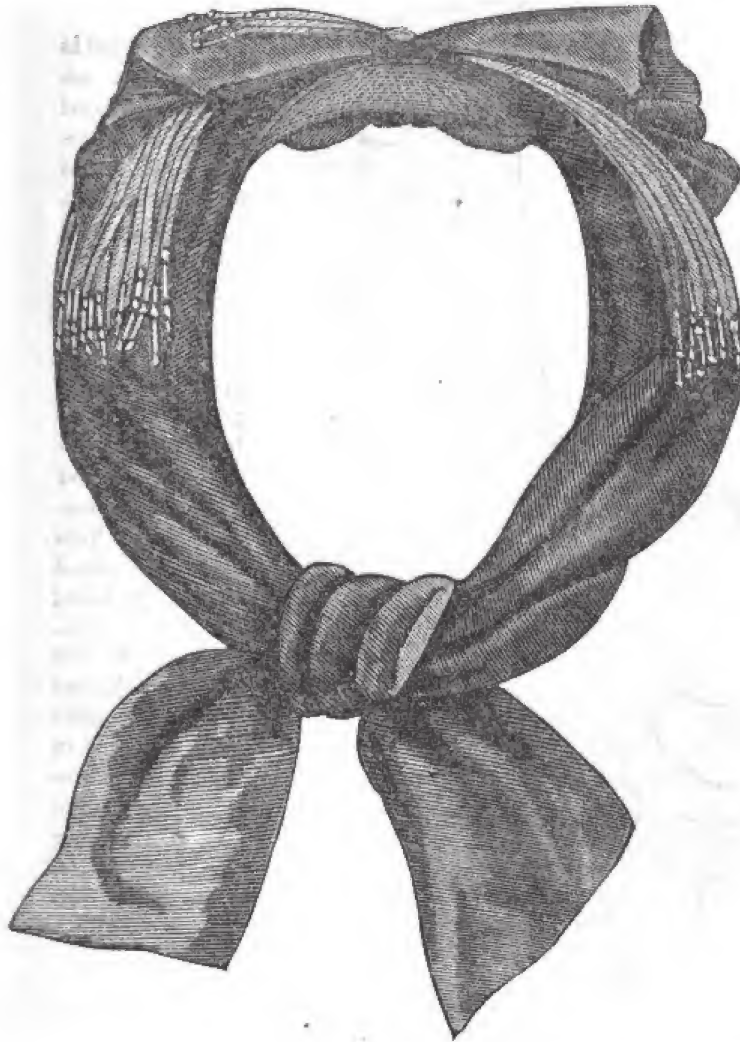
SINCE the renewed introduction of Reticules, ladies' Purses have undergone many changes of size and shape. The one which this engraving illustrates is a new form, and very convenient for opening without much trouble. It is worked in crochet, which is the most durable style of work for purses. The color is a rich crimson. It is completed by being drawn in with a gold cord. It may, if preferred, be made up with those pretty little gold slides and a ring, now much used, which give it a more ornamental appearance.

NEW DESIGN IN CHAIN-STITCH.



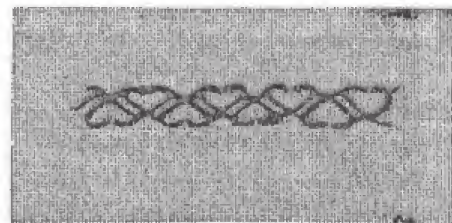
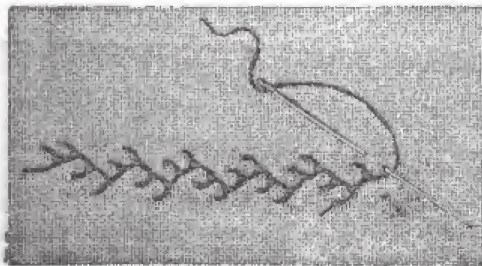
ESMERALDA HEAD-DRESS.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



This beautiful head-dress is composed of a roll of black velvet on a foundation of milinette, stiffened with cap wire to keep it in place. On the front of the forehead are velvet loops with long gilt pendants. A knot of velvet confines the roll at the back of the head. This head-dress is beautiful in black or scarlet velvet with gold pendants, or in scarlet with black jet pendants. We have seen one exactly like the accompanying, composed of a beautiful shade of blue velvet, with the ornaments in gold wheat-ears.

NEW DESIGNS IN CHAIN-STITCH



TO PLAIT BRAIDS IN THE HAIR.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



THESE two engravings illustrate a new Parisian method of plaiting false braids in among the natural hair. The first cut shows how the braid is introduced: the next how the plait looks as it progresses. This new method is quite an improvement on the old one.





LES MODES PARISIENNES

REVUE

1880

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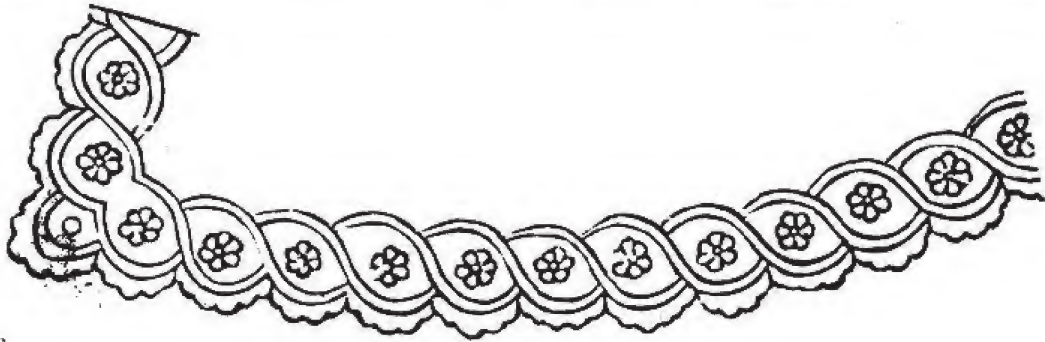
CAUGHT IN THE ACT.



INSERTION.



WALKING DRESS.



FOR CHEMISE YOKE.



WALKING DRESS.



LADY'S SACQUE.



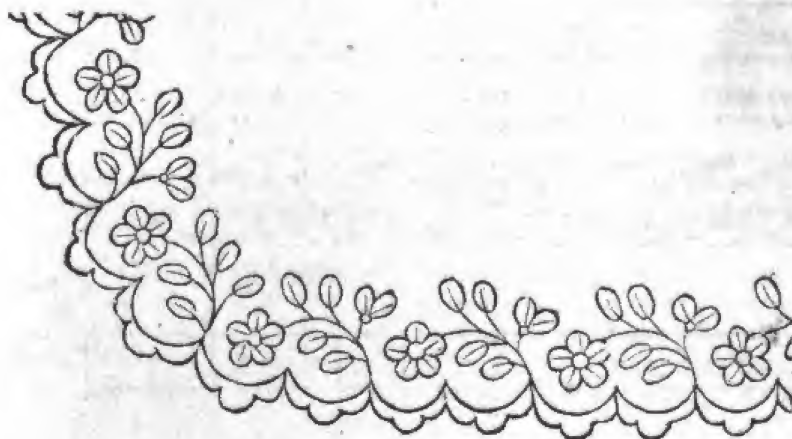
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.



CHILD'S DRESS.



BIB.



FOR CHEMISE YOKE.



CHILD'S APRON.



THE TULIP SLEEVE.

designed, sew these strips upon the basket, with velvet and the beads sewed on; tassels of attach the cord, looping it at the top. The beads in the several places designated complete the bag.

CARACO ESPAGNOL.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



Our full-sized pattern this month is that of the *Caraco Espagnol*, of which we give above a back and front view. The side-piece is cut with the front, to avoid a seam under the arm; the pattern, therefore, consists of three pieces only, the front, back, and sleeve. The hole, cut near the edge of front, shows the place where a small tab may be stitched on underneath, by which the jacket may be pinned to the dress, to hold it in its position, if required. The sleeve is slightly shaped at the elbow, the small notch cut in the back of the sleeve showing how far it is to be left open. This style of *Caraco* will be much worn for morning and promenade dresses. Some ladies may prefer the tight-fitting dress body, trimmed to represent the *Caraco*, in which case this pattern may be placed on the body, and the form marked by a tacking thread. This *Caraco* may be depended on as a correct and graceful pattern, and one suited to any material.

No. 1 THE FRONT.

No. 2. THE BACK.

No. 3. THE SLEEVE.

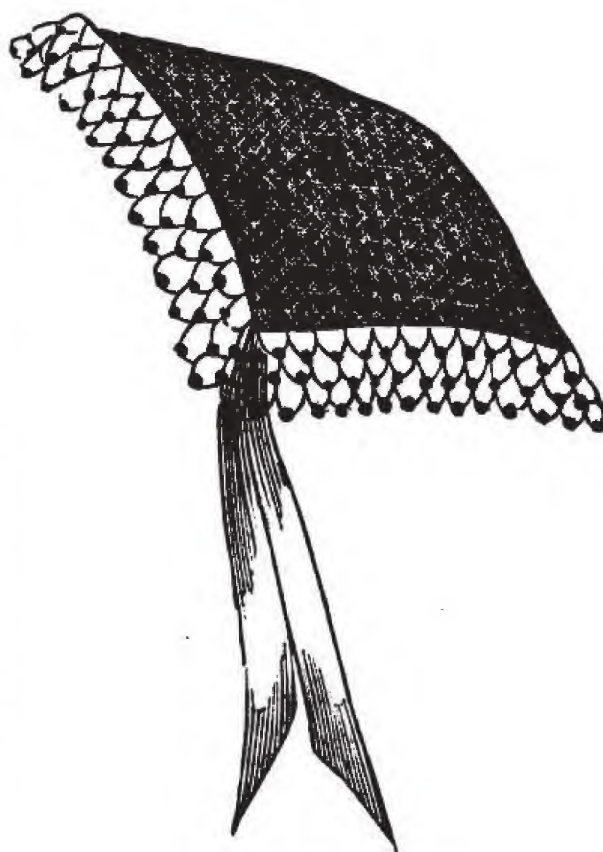
OPERA HOOD.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

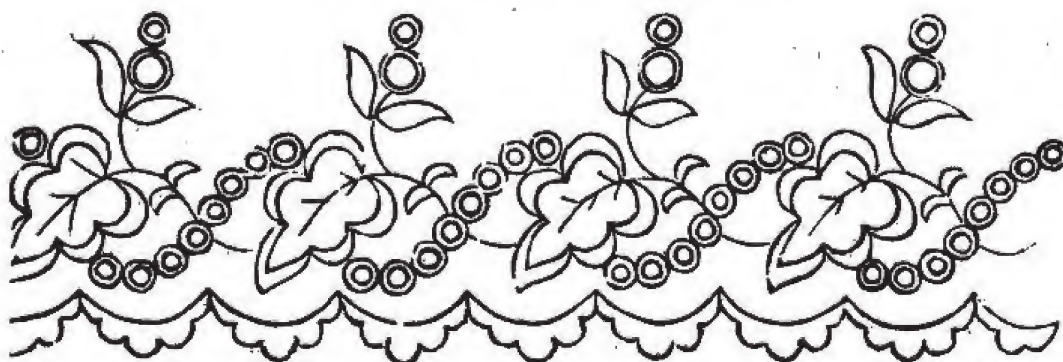
MATERIALS.—2 oz. scarlet zephyr; several strings of white wax beads, large enough to thread on the wool; fine bone knitting-needles; mesh half inch wide; bone netting needle.

FOR THE HEAD-PIECE.—Cast on one stitch, knit plain, widening every row (in the usual way at the beginning of the row), until you have fifty stitches upon the needle, then decrease to one stitch, making a square.

FOR THE BORDER.—Thread the beads, as many as you think you will need for as much wool as the netting-needle will hold, then net on the border; the fullness must be determined by the judgment of the person netting. One bead to every loop, three rows will be sufficient. Finish with ribbon strings. The effect of this hood is charming, the wax beads upon the scarlet wool making a beautiful combination of color, and the shape is the becoming *Marie Stuart*.

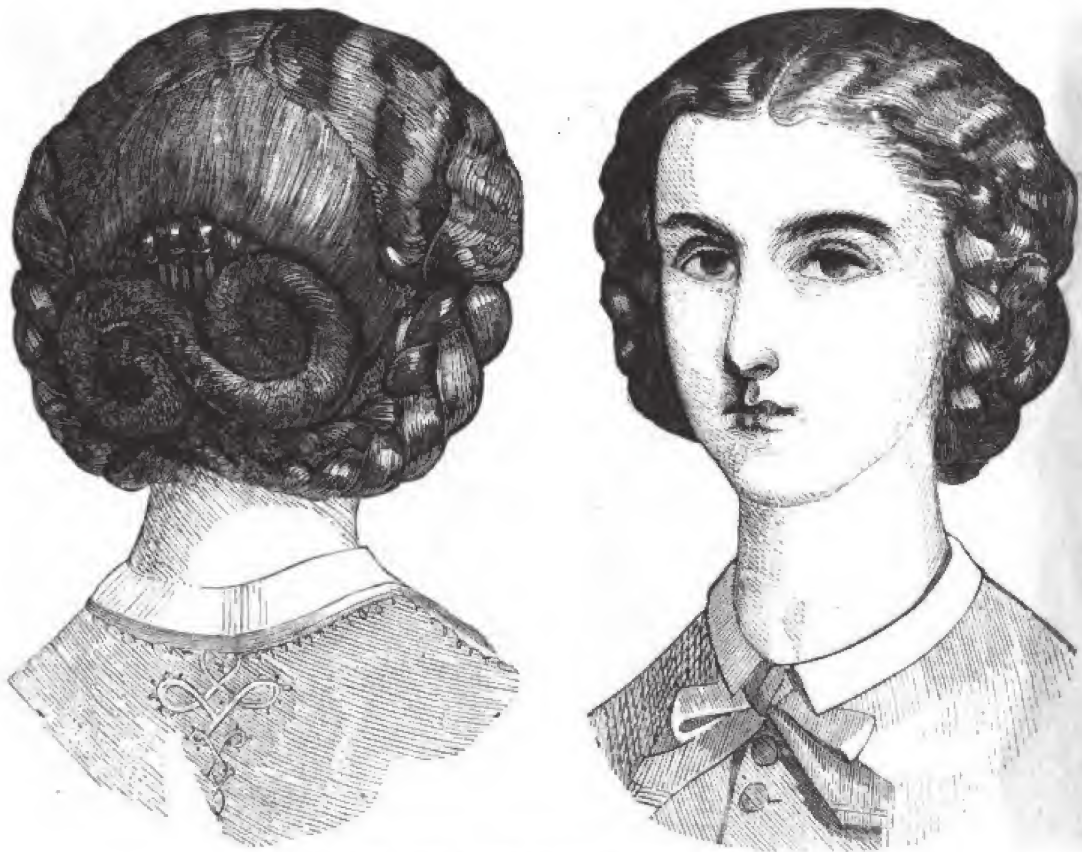


PATTERN FOR EDGING.





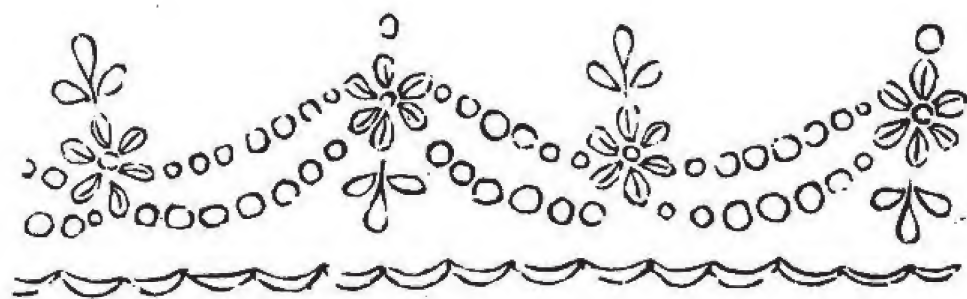
THE END OF THE WORLD



NEW STYLE FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.



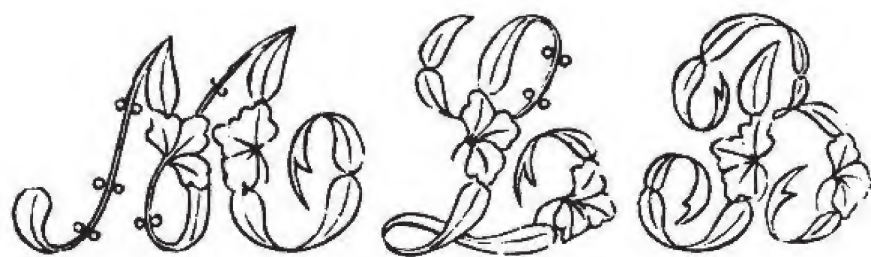
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.



CHEMISE YOKE.



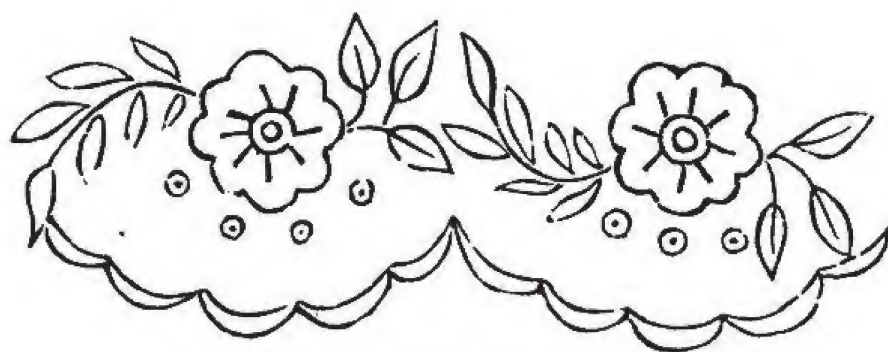
IRENE PALETOT: BACK.



INITIALS FOR MARKING.



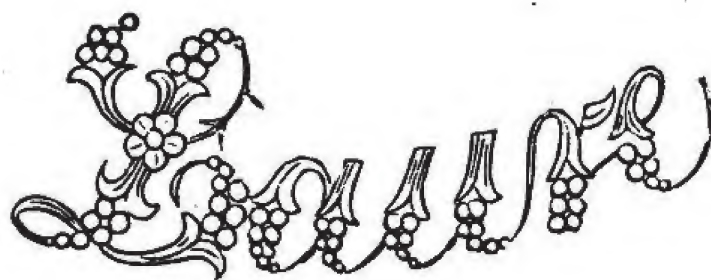
IRENE PALETOT: FRONT.



INSERTION.



POMPADOUR PELISSE.



NAME FOR MARKING.



LOUIS THE FIFTEENTH.

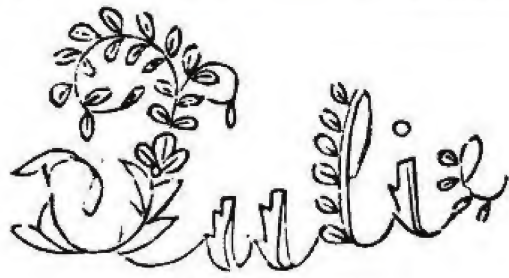


Engraving & Color of the above dresses

LES MODES PARISIENNES

OCTOBRE

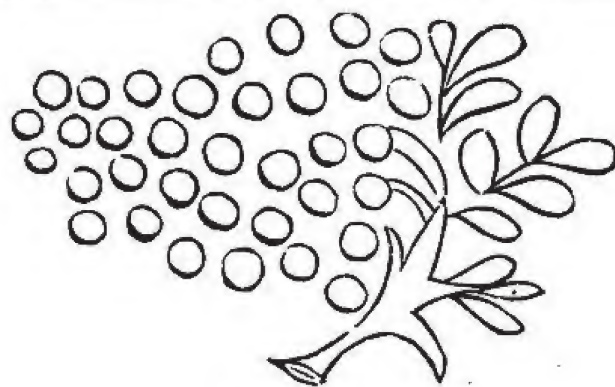
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NAME FOR MARKING.



THE INDIANA.



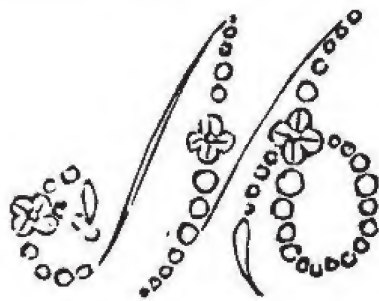
SPRIG FOR FLANNEL.



THE ILLINOIS.



SHIRT FRONT.



LETTER FOR MARKING.



THE VERMONT.

Colie

NAME FOR MARKING.

W

LETTER FOR MARKING.



THE KENTUCKY.

No. 1. FRONT.

No. 2. SIDE-PIECE.

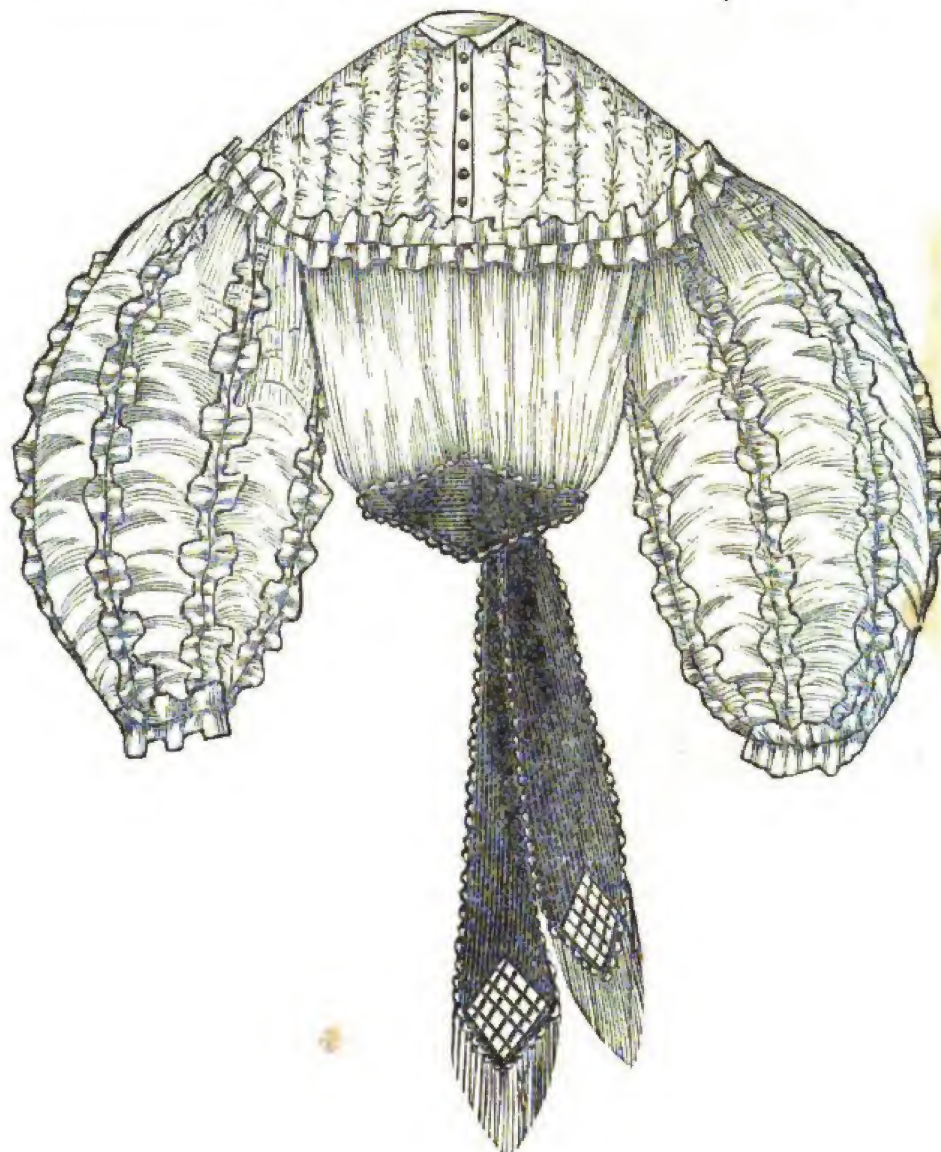
No. 3. BACK.

No. 4. SLEEVE.

The sleeve (of which we give half only) has the leg of mutton shape at top and is gathered

under the shoulder-piece. At the mark B, several gathers are made. The bottom of this sleeve is cut from six to seven inches longer than the arm, and this excess of length is drawn in small gathers in the interval of the pinkings.

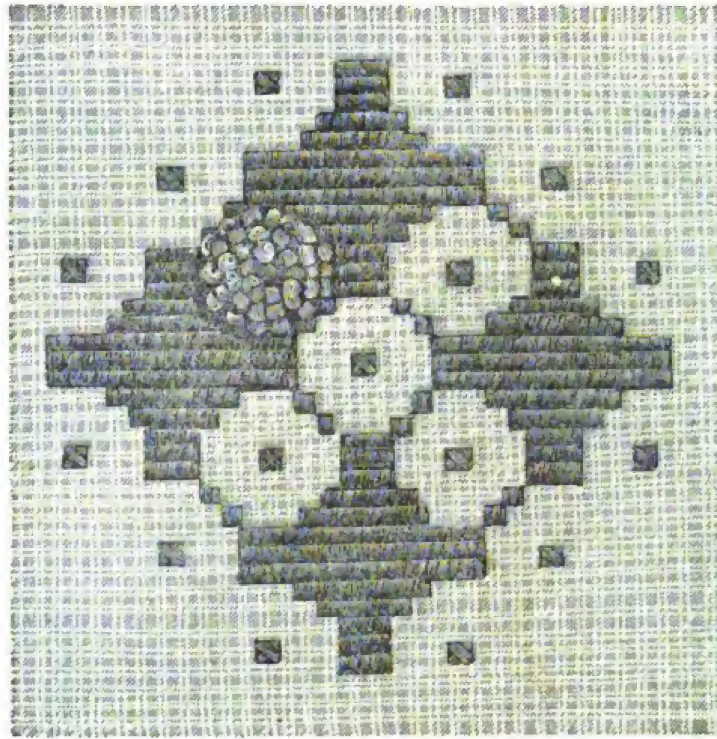
MUSLIN BODY, WITH PUFFED YOKE.



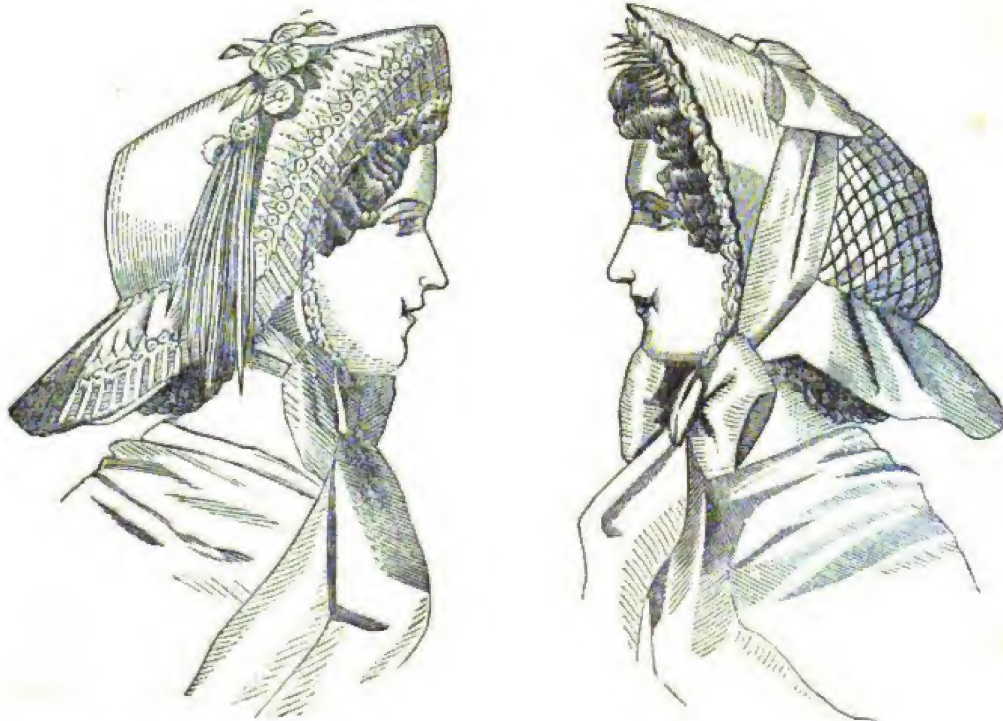
EDGING.



the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch piece of wood. Work as in the pre- every row as you finish it, taking out the wood.
ceding row. Repeat all the shades in this man- Finish with gold braid or cord between the bor-
ner, using the pieces of wood in order. Cut der and the center of the mat.

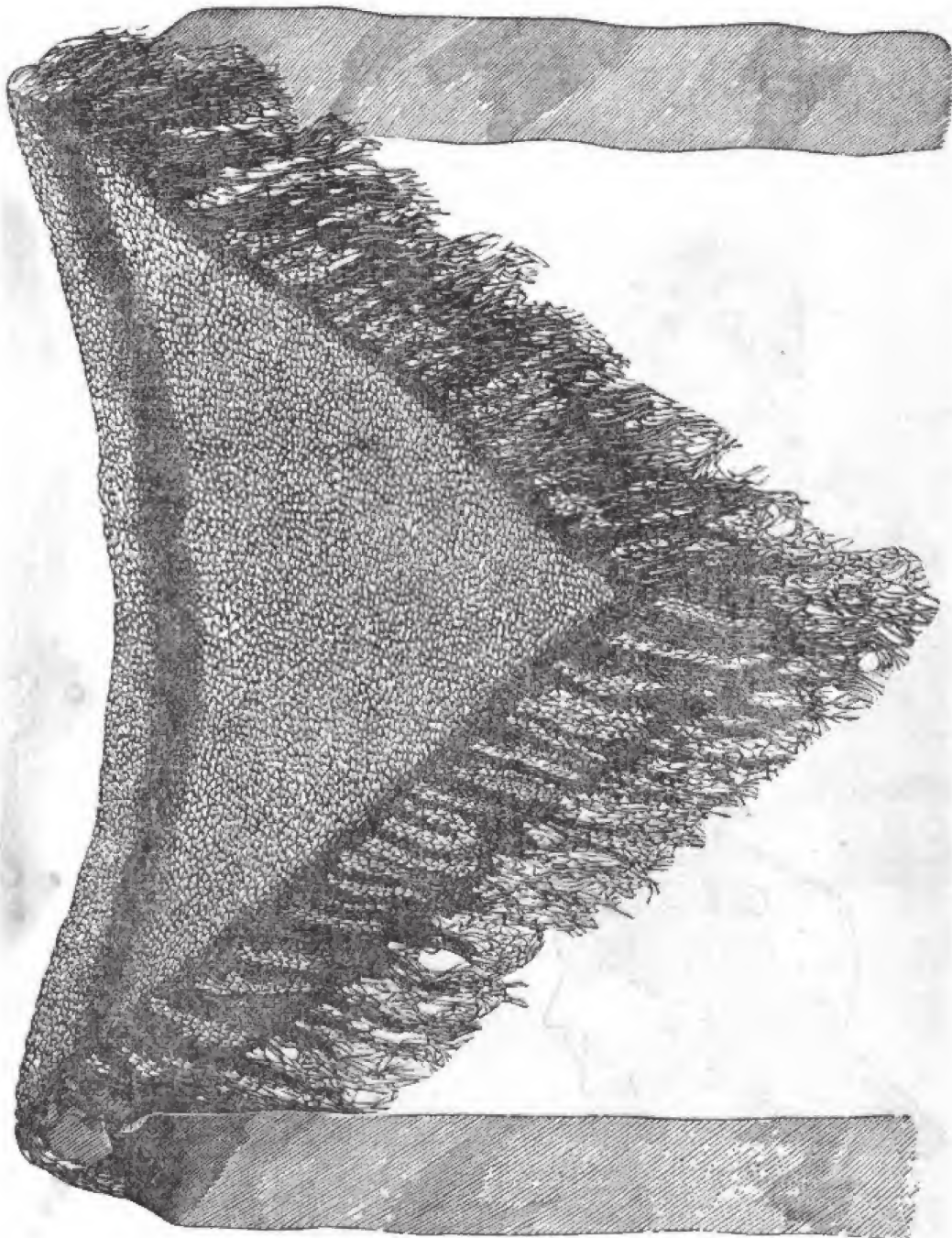


NEW STYLES OF FALL BONNETS.



KNITTED UNDER SHAWL.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS REQUIRED.— $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of four-thread fleecy wool, pretty shade of claret; one yard of ribbon the same color; pair of large size box-wood knitting pins. There being scarcely any counting it is very quickly done. The edge should be finished by a double row of fringe made of wool, and an end of ribbon fastened at each corner. It is to be worn crossed over the chest and tied behind.

The shawl is commenced with one stitch, and widened by beginning every row by putting the thread forward over the needle; continue until the half square is the required size. The bottom edge should then be ornamented with a fringe made of the wool cut in lengths, looped in at intervals, each loop requiring four lengths of wool, or it may be finished with a simple crochet edge. Nothing prettier, nor more useful, has come out this season.

 CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.


 INSERTION.


Knuckle of Veal stewed.—Place your knuckle of veal in a stewpan; if the knuckle is a very large one, it may be divided into two or three pieces for the sake of convenience; put in the pan with it a few blades of mace, a little thyme, an onion, some whole pepper, a burnt crust of bread, and cover with three to four pints of water; cover down close, and boil; when it has boiled, place it by the side of the fire, and let it simmer for at least two hours; keep it hot while you strain its liquor; then pour the gravy over it, and send it to table with a lemon garnish. *Or*:—Let the knuckle boil slowly in sufficient water till it is tender; make a sauce of butter and flour, with parsley in it chopped fine; then slice a lemon, and garnish the dish with it.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

FIG. I.—HOUSE DRESS OF AZULINE-BLUE SILK.—Around the bottom is a fluting of black ribbon. The body and sleeves are trimmed to correspond with the skirt. Head-dress of black velvet and lace.

FIG. II.—HOUSE DRESS OF GRAY SILK, SPOTTED WITH BLACK.—A heavy black velvet cording passes down the two breadths on each side, as well as around the bottom. The sleeves are also corded with black velvet, and, like the body, are trimmed with narrow black velvet bows, with a steel buckle in the center of each bow.

FIG. III.—THE INDIANA, a dress of the new bright fawn-colored foulard silk. It is trimmed around the bottom with three ruffles of the silk; and above the ruffles are six rows of dark brown braid. The sleeves, sash, and berthe body correspond with the trimming on the skirt.

FIG. IV.—THE ILLINOIS.—We give a diagram of this dress in this number, page 300. The dress is made of black silk, and is trimmed with violet velvet and narrow black guipure lace. The body, high and plain, has bands of violet velvet around the neck, with tabs of the same on the shoulders, the front, and the back. These tabs are trimmed with a narrow lace and fastened down at the ends by a rather large velvet button. The sleeve, almost tight at the shoulder and wide at the elbow, terminates in a *cornet* at the wrist. A shoulder-piece, of velvet, comes down the side of the arm in a point; it is bordered with guipure and fastened by a large velvet button. The end of the sleeve is cut in points, and these are interlaced with the points of a velvet wristband turned the opposite way. The velvet points reach up on the silk, and those of silk come down on the velvet. These points are bordered with a narrow black guipure, and each of them is fastened down by a velvet button. The silk skirt is cut in points at bottom, as shown in the engraving, and as we have explained for the sleeve. A band of violet velvet is cut out in the contrary sense, and the points interlace, bordered with guipure and fastened down by buttons at each point. The bottom of this velvet band is cut in vandykes as seen in the plate. Below this band are three narrow flounces of black silk, fluted and bordered with guipure. A silk sash round the waist, with long ends hanging down, each of which is trimmed with velvet to match the rest of the dress.

FIG. V.—THE VERMONT.—Dress of dark blue silk. The skirt is trimmed with a series of ruffles put on in half-callops. The scarf mantilla of the same silk is trimmed to correspond with the skirt.

FIG. VI.—THE KENTUCKY.—A dress of gray silk, trimmed with narrow black velvet, put on in diamond shape. Body and sleeves are finished to match the skirt.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Alpaca is now made in a variety of hues, and no material is now more generally adopted in plain out-door costume. Dresses of alpaca and foulard are very simply trimmed, frequently with nothing more than a braid placed just above the hem, and at every half-breadth carried up in a fanciful design. The braid should be of a

color harmonizing with that of the dress, and the effect will be much improved if edged at each side by narrow black velvet, or by black braid or soutache. A small sacque or mantilla of the same material as the dress should be trimmed in corresponding style.

Many of the new silks are of solid colors, that is, without flowers, check, or stripe, though there are also some of the latter description. The new shade of blue, called the *azuline*, the various shades of fawn, varying from a yellow brown to the lightest shade, new purples and grays, are all fashionable.

Among the checks, the *Hortense robe* is the newest. This robe consists of a narrow black check on a solid color, such as green, gray, purple, or blue, with six narrow bands, not over an inch wide, around the bottom and woven in the material.

We have to record something like a tendency to greater simplicity in the ornamentation of ladies' dresses: flounces for light fancy dresses are much less abundant, and, when worn, limited to two or three. Ribbon trimmings, fluted, frilled, and vandyked, are extremely fashionable. The skirts of the dresses are still worn long, are very wide, and are sometimes made to train a little behind.

BRAIDING seems to be the favorite trimming, not only for washed dresses, but also for plain alpacas, foulards, muslin delains, merinos, and even rich silks. Sometimes the braiding design is carried rather high up the skirt, to imitate a *double skirt*; sometimes up the front *en tablier*; and, again, a pretty scroll just above the hem. However, braiding is now so fashionable that it matters little how the device be arranged, but the *paletot*, or *saute-en-barque*, that is worn with it, must always be ornamented to correspond.

Pique dresses, in buff or white, are being made with short cut-away jackets, little waistcoats, and plain braided skirts. For out-door wear this costume is completed by a scarf, braided to correspond, or by a short *paletot*.

The Greek pattern still continues one of the favorite designs for braiding. Rings interlaced also form a very pretty and effective, and quickly-executed, braiding pattern; use, in these cases, broad braid for the purpose.

SEVERAL DRESSES have been made this season with round pelerines in the form of capes. A very elegant dress with one of these cape pelerines has been trimmed in a very novel style with narrow black lace edging set on flat and in a foliage design. The edge and front of the skirt, the pelerine and ends of the sleeves, were all ornamented in this style; and the effect on the green silk is indescribably rich and beautiful. Another dress of violet-colored Irish poplin has been ornamented in a similar style, but with black silk braid instead of black edging.

NEARLY ALL DRESS SLEEVES this season are made with a seam at the elbow, and a turned-back cuff, projecting an inch or two beyond the seam of the sleeve at the bottom. Black lace and lace rosettes are very much used as a sleeve trimming for silk and grenadine dresses, and silk ruches are much in favor for the purpose.

Self-colored *mousseline-de-laine*, such as lavender, gray, drab, or azuline blue, is being much worn for ladies' and children's dresses. This material is now dyed in such beautiful shades, so pure and bright, that, for morning dresses, it has become very popular. It is nice cool wear, and is inexpensive.

The prettiest and most suitable way of making these dresses is with a plain or *slightly full* body (according to the figure), the new bishop sleeve, closed at the wrist, trimmed with rows of silk ruches, and a planting of silk ribbon, one and a half to two inches wide, placed *quite at the bottom of the skirt, below the braid*. A pointed silk band in front, and two ends of pinked silk worn behind, give a pretty finish to the dress.

The garment we saw made in this style was of a pretty warm shade of fawn or gray, with the quilling rushes, ash, and buttons down the front of the body in silk matching exactly the shade of the dress.

A NEW DRESS of pale green glace silk has just been made with nine tiny flounces at the bottom of the skirt, put on in three series. Each of the flounces was braided in a small Greek pattern, in narrow black silk braid; and between every series of flounces a larger Greek design in broader braid was arranged. This skirt is new, and extremely stylish. The sleeves were cut with a seam down the back, and were open to the elbow. Two rows of braided frilling were carried round the sleeve and up the opening; and the third row was continued quite to the top of the sleeve, where it was put in the armhole. Two long ends of silk, also braided, were worn behind, secured to a braided band, made slightly pointed in front, like the Medici ceintures.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST WEDDING DRESSES of the season is composed of white tarletane, and has nine narrow flounces, notched at the edges, and set on in groups of three together. Each group is separated by a puffing of tarletane, with a running of white ribbon under it, the ribbon being tied on one side in a large bow. The corsage of the dress is low, and has a berthe formed of puffing and three frills. A plaited chemisette of tarletane, finished at the throat by a ruche, gives to the corsage the same effect as if it were high, and the dress may be converted into one suitable for ball costume by the removal of the berthe and long sleeves. The coiffure worn with this dress consisted of bouquets tastefully disposed in the hair, and formed of orange blossom intermingled with clematis and jasmine.

THE SHORT PALETOT OR SACQUE is no longer worn, except for traveling or to walk in, in the country. A deep, round kind of cloak, called the *Camaril*, and long jackets shaped to the waist, are the most fashionable. Braiding is very much used for these articles. The India cashmere, with its rich combinations of color, whether in variegated stripes or in fantastic palmettes and arabesques, is an object of imperishable favor, and is never out of season or out of fashion. Shawls of other kinds, however, continue to hold their place in fashionable favor. Among them may be named those of black cashmere, ornamented with silk embroidery, trimmed with black gulpure or edged with broad bands of velvet, moire, or quilted silk. Shawls of black or violet cashmere, without embroidery, and edged with a band of quilted silk, are very generally adopted in Paris for plain walking dress. Many ladies are likewise seen with shawls of black silk lined and quilted, and edged with velvet or gulpure. It is scarcely necessary to observe that these are merely half-shawls, or, as the French term them, *pointes*.

BONNETS are varying in the shape and style of trimming; they are not so high, but will be worn more bent down in the front, and we have seen some from Paris trimmed at the sides instead of the top. Some very stylish-looking straw bonnets have only a very broad ribbon crossing plainly over the crown, the ribbon being edged with a very narrow ribbon quilted on each side. Feathers are also a great deal worn on straw bonnets. Trimming is less abundant than it has been.

HEAD-DRESSES are, to a certain extent, disappearing, unless for *full evening toilet*, and combs, secured in massive plaits behind, seem to have taken their place. These combs are now made in such variety that no lady will find any difficulty in getting one to suit the color of her hair. Combs, with tortoise-shell knobs, and elaborate steel, gilt, and silver tops, are amongst the most fashionable kinds; and these tops are now made with a hinge on one side, so that they may be pressed closely against the plait, or stand out a little, whichever the wearer may prefer.

WREATHS FOR THE HAIR are now seldom or rarely seen; flowers are placed in tiny bunches here and there, and, when the hair is much frizzed, have a much prettier appearance than the large heavy wreaths which have so long continued in favor.

LONG SPRAYS OF FLOWERS, falling on one side, are also fashionable; but we are happy to say that the variety of dressing the hair is so great, that no lady need have her head-dress unbecoming, in order to be in the fashion.

BRIGHT COLORS are now being very much worn for undergarments, in the shape of *Ladies' Knickerbockers*, *Flannel Petticoats*, and *Petticoat Bodies*, all of which articles are composed of the most brilliant scarlet flannel. The knickerbockers are admirably adapted for the cold weather, as they are confined just below the knee by a piece of elastic run in the hem, and, consequently, are an extremely comfortable and warm article of clothing. Those of our readers who are fond of gardening, and *standing about* in the open air, will find these most judicious things to wear. The scarlet flannel petticoats, which we have just mentioned, are usually scalloped at the bottom with white wool or white purse silk. The silk has the prettiest effect before being washed, but the wool is the most durable, as it does not discolor in the process of washing.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—A LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILK.—The skirt is trimmed with a broad band of Magenta-colored silk, and is edged with a quilling of black velvet. The body and sleeves correspond with the skirt in trimming. Thin muslin under-sleeves and chemisette. Straw hat trimmed with black velvet, and black and white plumes.

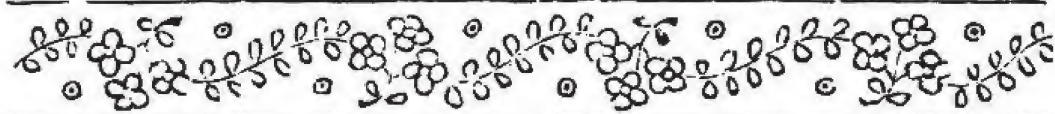
FIG. II.—A LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF BLUE SILK.—*Paletot* or coat of gray cloth, trimmed with black velvet. Tudor hat bound with blue velvet, and trimmed with blue velvet and white feathers.

GENERAL REMARKS.—A dress intended for a little girl about nine years of age is composed of gray foulard. The skirt is ornamented with three narrow flounces set on in plaits, and each headed by a narrow row of black velvet. The corsage, plain and square, has a berthe edged with a frill. This berthe is in the form of a fichu, having long ends crossed in front, and then passed under the arms, and are linked one in the other at the back of the waist. Sleeves short, and finished at the lower part of the arm by two narrow frills. Chemisette and long under-sleeves of white muslin plaited *a la Suisse*. The under-sleeves, which are finished at the ends by a quilling of white muslin and a narrow band of black velvet, are sufficiently wide for the hand to pass through. A narrow band of black velvet on the upper edge of the chemisette passes round the throat. Another little dress of violet silk has, near the edge of the skirt, a band of black velvet. The corsage, plain, low, and square, is edged with a band of black velvet, and a ceinture of velvet, with long flowing ends, is fastened behind. The sleeves are demi-long. They are open at the ends, and have revers edged with velvet. Swiss chemisette and under-sleeves, both of white muslin.

Some of the fashionable costumes for little boys consist of a loose jacket and trousers of pique trimmed with braid, or of cashmere or cloth of some light kind trimmed with grolots. A costume prepared for a little boy of three is formed of a short skirt of mohair figured with very narrow black stripes, and a Garibaldi shirt of cerise-color cashmere. On the lower part of the skirt there are two bands of cerise-color cashmere, one broader than the other, the broad band being ornamented with black braid set on in the *Grecque* pattern. White trousers reaching a little below the skirt are edged with a plaited frill.



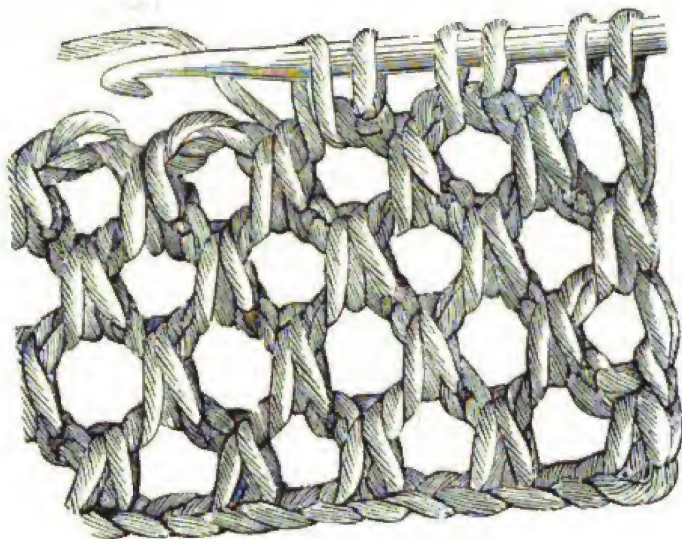
LES M. & F. FARMYER



INSERTIONS AND EDGINGS.



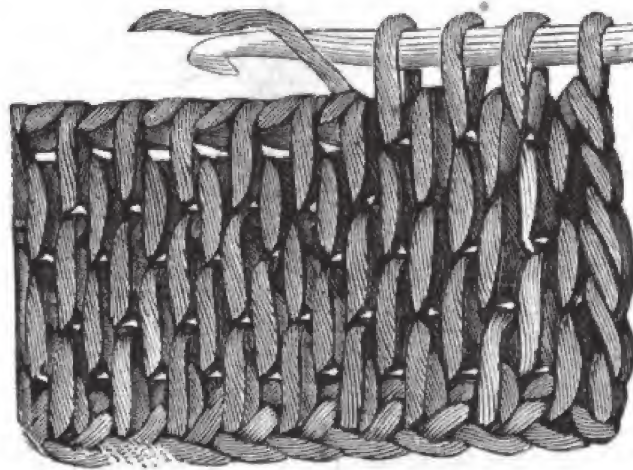
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.



NEW STITCH IN CROCHET: THE NET STITCH.



CHILD'S DRESS.



NEW STITCH IN CROCHET: SINGLE GOBELIN.



CHILD'S DRESS.



THE CAROLINE.



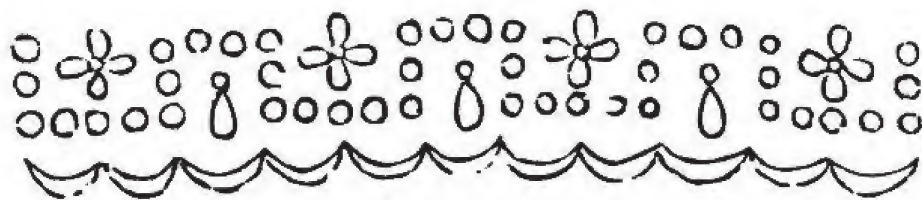
THE ISABELLA.



EDGING.



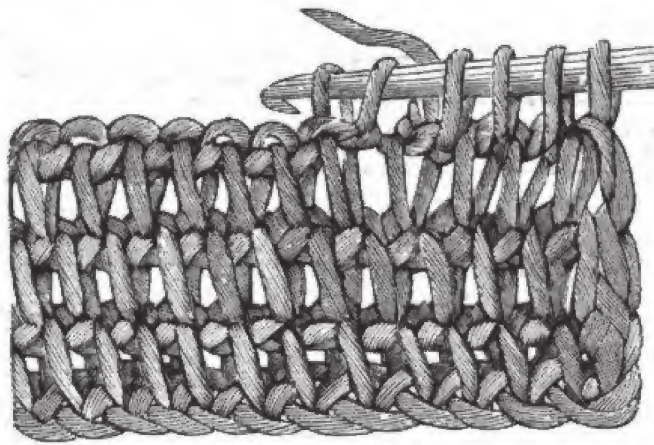
THE FRANCESCA.



EDGING.



THE MARIANA.



NEW STITCH IN CROCHET: THE PIQUE STITCH.



FULL CIRCULAR CLOAK.



DIAGRAM NO. 1.

No. 1. FRONT, with narrow lapel on the same piece.

No. 2. BACK.

No. 3. SIDE-PIECE OF BACK.

No. 3. *bis*. SIDE-PIECE of back joining the breasts in front.

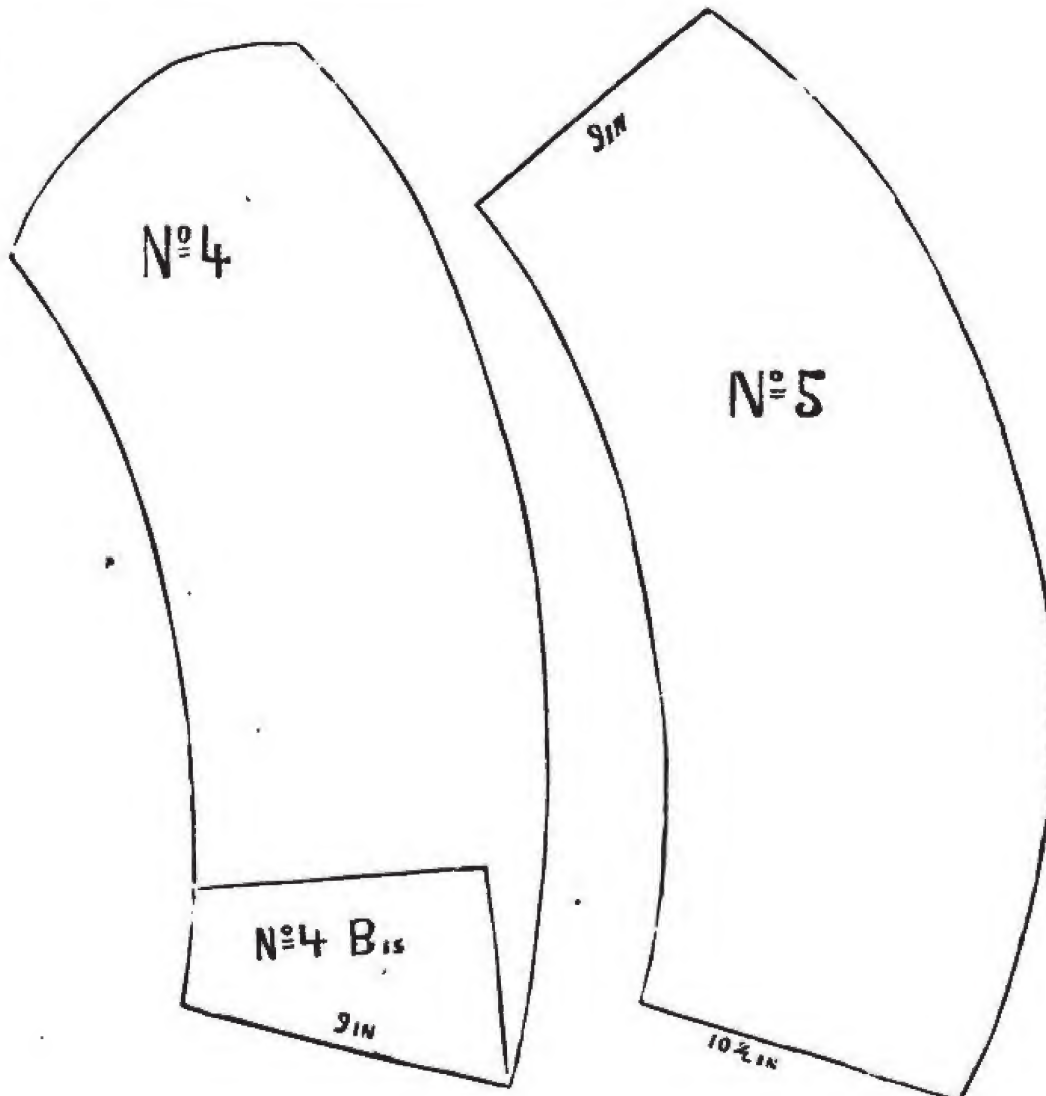
DIAGRAM NO. 2.

No. 4. FRONT OF SLEEVE.

No. 4. *bis*. CUFF.

No. 5. BACK OF SLEEVE.

This is destined to be one of the most fashionable articles for this fall and for the coming winter. It can be made, with the assistance of these diagrams, without the aid of a mantua-maker. On former occasions we have described, at length, how to enlarge the diagrams from our engravings and cut patterns from them in paper, so that it is unnecessary to repeat the process now.



Boiled Rice Pudding.—Swell a large cupful of rice in milk until quite soft; then mix with it two eggs, milk and cream sufficient to make it very thin. Butter a mould well, stow a few raisins and stick them round the mould; add currants and sugar to the rice; fill the mould, tie it over and boil it. When sent to table add a custard, flavored with a teaspoonful of rum, round the pudding. This is excellent when eaten cold.

Blancmange.—Break one ounce of isinglass in very small pieces and wash well; pour on a pint of boiling water; next morning add a quart of milk, and boil until the isinglass is dissolved, and strain it. Put in two ounces of blanched almonds pounded, sweeten with loaf sugar, and turn it into the mould. Stick thin slips of almonds all over the blancmange, and dress around with syllabub or whip cream.

Rice Blancmange.—Take one pint of new milk, add to it two eggs well beaten, four spoonfuls of ground rice, two spoonfuls of brandy; grate a little nutmeg, sweeten it to your taste, boil it; when near cold, put it into your mould; when quite cold, turn it out, mix a little sugar, cream, and nutmeg, and put round it in the dish; garnish with red currant jelly.

Cheese Cream, a Plain Family Way.—Put three pints of milk to one half-pint of cream warm, or according to the same proportions, and put in a little rennet; keep it covered in a warm place till it is curdled; have a mould with holes, either of china or any other; put the curds into it to drain about an hour; serve with a good plain cream and pounded sugar over it.

Rice Balls.—Pour upon a half-pound of rice three pints of boiling milk, and boil it with a little cinnamon and lemon-peel until it is quite tender, then sweeten it; allow it to remain until it is cold, and make it into balls. Beat up two eggs, roll the balls in it, and afterward in grated bread-crumbs; fry them in lard, drain them on a piece of paper, and serve them up covered with sifted sugar.

Lemon Ice-Cream.—Take the juice of four lemons, and the peel of one grated; add two gills of syrup, and one pint of cream; mix it altogether, pass it through a sieve, and freeze it.

SICK-ROOM, NURSERY, ETC.

To Remove Soreness Round the Lips.—Soreness round the lips is often, if not always, caused by a heat in the places affected, and may easily be removed by applying any of the cooling balsams which are so common, Milk of Roses and Cold Cream being the two most in use. To prepare the former, take five ounces of sweet almonds, one ounce of bitter almonds two pints and a half of rose-water, half an ounce of white curd soap, half an ounce of oil of almonds, two ounces of spermaceti, half an ounce of white wax, twenty drops of English oil of lavender, twenty drops of otto of roses, and a pint of rectified spirit. Blanch the almonds, and beat them with a little of the soap and rose-water. Melt together the oil of almonds, spermaceti, and white wax, and mix with the former into a cream, and strain it through fine muslin. Then add, gradually, the remaining rose-water; and, lastly, the spirit, with the essential oils dissolved therein. To prepare Cold Cream, take six ounces of lard, one ounce and a drachm and a half of spermaceti, three drachms of white wax, three ounces of rose-water, fifteen grains of carbonate of potash, three-quarters of an ounce of spirits of wine, three drachms of essential oil of bergamot. Melt the three first, then add the rose-water, carbonate of potash, and spirits of wine, stirring well, and when nearly cold, add the perfume.

Aleberry is a beverage much in request in some parts of the country as a domestic remedy for a cold. It is made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and adding toasted bread.

Cold in the Head.—A Belgian physician, M. Fan, tells us that this troublesome affection may be frequently arrested by a brisk friction of the back of the head with some stimulant lotion, as lavender water, sal volatile, etc.; and, moreover, that a similar rubbing, practiced two or three times a week, will prevent the "catching" of a cold by those who are liable to do so from slight causes. Just one other little bit of domestic medicine before we close. There are people for whom cod-liver oil is needful and proper, and who are yet unable to retain and digest this useful remedy. According to M. Dannecey, ten grains of calcined magnesia suspended in a little water, and taken after each dose of the oil, will coax the most recalcitrant digestive apparatus into submission to the infliction.

Pomade for Chapped Arms and Hands.—Spermaceti, two drachms; white wax, one and a half drachm; sweet oil of almonds, half an ounce; Florence oil of olives, half an ounce; oil of poppies, half an ounce; melt all together gently, and beat into it four drops of the liquid balsam of Peru.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Parsnip Wine.—Wash the parsnips clean, and cut them in slices the thickness of a penny; to one gallon of parsnips add two gallons of water, boil till the parsnips are soft, then strain it off. Put three pounds and a half of sugar to the gallon; cut four lemons, boil them in a little of the wine, and put them in while it is warm; set it with a little yeast, the same as beer. Let it stand a day or two before you put it in the cask to work.

Preserving Butter.—The French, who use butter very freely in their cooking, preserve it for winter use by melting it in a hot water bath, into which they place the vessel which contains it, straining it through a tammy cloth after it has well settled, while in a liquid state, and adding to it a little salt. By this process it will continue perfectly good for many months.

Ginger Beer Powders.—Take of powdered white sugar, two drachms; powdered ginger, five grains; carbonate of soda, twenty-six grains; mix, and wrap in blue paper. Tartaric acid, thirty grains; wrap in white paper. Dissolve each separately in half a glass of spring water, mix, and drink while in a state of effervescence.

Rain Spots may be removed from cloth by carefully sponging the article all over with cold water, and hanging to dry in a cool place. Or:—You may get rain spots, or nearly anything else, out of cloth, by rubbing it with benzine.

Wine Stains.—An easy method of removing wine stains from table-cloths, is to hold the stained part in milk while it is boiling on the fire. The stains will soon disappear.

Rice Glue.—This elegant cement is made by mixing rice-flour intimately with cold water, and then gently boiling it; it is beautifully white, and dries almost transparent.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

FIG. I.—EVENING DRESS OF BLUE SILK, trimmed with white lace. The cloak is of the style called the "Colleen Bawn," and is trimmed with swan's-down and white lace. Head-dress of blue ribbon and long blue ostrich feathers.

FIG. II.—WALKING DRESS of the new colored silk called "Leather Color." The dress is trimmed with black velvet and narrow black braid. Bonnet of white quilted satin, trimmed with black velvet. Two rows of narrow black velvet ornament the strings.

FIG. III.—THE MARIANA.—A dress of maize-colored foulard silk, braided with a narrow brown braid. The deep circular cape, the sleeves, cash, Medici waist, and the close-fitting jacket, known sometimes as the Figaro, and some-

times as the *Senorita*, are all braided to correspond with the skirt.

FIG. IV.—THE *FRANCESCA*.—A dress of gray French worsted poplin, trimmed, as well as the basque, with black velvet.

FIG. V.—THE *ISABELLA*.—A cloak of black silk, with a deep ruffle at the bottom. The deep pointed collar is formed of guipure lace.

FIG. VI.—THE *CAROLINE*.—A cloak of gray cloth, ornamented with black braid. It is cut so as to fall rather plainly just at the back, and in front, but full on the shoulders.

FIG. VII.—A FULL CIRCULAR CLOAK, from Benson's, 310 Canal street, New York. It is cut very full on the arm, forming a sleeve. There is a double box-plait on each shoulder, ornamented with three black velvet loops, fastened at either end with a black velvet button. The edge of the cloak is bound with black velvet.

FIG. VIII.—WHITE MARSEILLES VEST, braided with black, to wear under a *Zouave* or *Senorita* jacket.

FIG. IX.—BONNET OF ROYAL PURPLE VELVET, (from Mrs. Cripps, 312 Canal street, New York,) black and white illusion, front bound with purple velvet. A plaiting of purple velvet extends down the left side, and on the right side a fulling of wide white blonde lace: both are finished directly on the top, so as to be seen from the front, by a small white ostrich feather, fastened by a black poppy with purple velvet leaves, part of the flower extends down with the lace on the right side. The cape is bound with purple velvet, and covered with black and white illusion about half-way up, when it is finished with purple velvet, which connects with the bonnet in a box-plaiting. The inside has a white insertion edged with black, through which a purple velvet fold is run; on the top is a double loop of purple velvet, a couple of red roses, a white and purple aster, finishing on the left side with a black flower and a red rose-bud: all the flowers inside are intermingled with black lace. Broad white strings.

FIG. X.—FRENCH BONNET, (from Mrs. Cripps, 571 Broadway, New York.) The body of this very distinguished bonnet is of black velvet, the crown plain and flat; the front is black velvet about half-way up the side; but the upper part of the front is finished with a fan-like trimming of velvet; the color, new and exceedingly rich, can only be described as a tawny orange. This trimming is fluted on the top of the front, forming a beautiful edge to the bonnet, then it passes plainly about half-way down the sides and folds into the face trimmings. This unique trimming is completed near the crown by a fullness of black thread lace, which nearly covers the plain portion of this trimming, and, folding over the hem, mingles with the inside ruche. On the left side of the bonnet this lace falls both ways, and is gathered in profuse plaits in the center with a band of the orange velvet, held in place by jet ornaments connected by delicate jet chains. A black ostrich feather springs from this cluster of lace, sweeping to the left side and curling over the front. The cape is black tulle, headed with black velvet finished by a band of orange velvet, edged with lace and fastened with jet. The cape is bound with black velvet. The face trimmings are a full ruche of blonde, with black velvet bows with golden centers, a black velvet band extends over the top edged with black lace; a double bow of the tawny orange velvet ornaments the right side. Rich black strings.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The maize-color which has been so fashionable during the summer, still retains its sway; but it frequently deepens into the various shades of fawn as the colder weather approaches. The rich shade of brown known as *cuir* or leather-color, is extremely elegant, as well as the *Havannah*, which is an indescribably rich shade of gray. Dark blue, green, and violet are still very popular.

MAIZE-COLOR trimmed with white is very pretty, but is rather light for autumn wear, except for the house. A favorite trimming for a maize-colored dress, consists of rosettes of black ribbon, in the style called "*Watteau Bows*." These are placed in rows at the bottom of the skirt, and have a very pretty effect. Black braid or velvet, instead of being in straight rows, may be set out in a Greek pattern. Sometimes this pattern is formed of narrow black lace insertion. These styles of trimmings may be used for dresses, however, of any color with very good effect.

TRIMMING is still universal for skirts of dresses, though there is but little on the skirt. One narrow flounce, a few rows of braid or velvet, a braided pattern, or a narrow quilling of ribbon seems indispensable. Sometimes there is a narrow flounce with a design in braiding above it, or two flounces with the braiding between them. Black lace insertion is frequently put on silk dresses of richer description, not only on the sleeves and body but around the skirt.

MOST BODIES are made with small points at the back and in front, and the bodies are not much trimmed, except they are braided.

THE ORIENTAL VESTS AND THE *SEÑORITA* VESTS, at present so extremely fashionable, are at once becoming and convenient. They are simply jackets, varying little from those designated last year the "*Zouave*" and the "*Figaro*." In like manner, the "*Saute-en-Barque*," this year so popular, is merely the *paletot* of velvet or silk which has been worn with slight modifications during the last two years.

The "*Saute-en-Barque*" is of the style of the jacket in "*The Isabella*," Fig. No. 5.

EVENING DRESSES, if of a thin material, are frequently made with two skirts, the upper one rounding off from the front and trimmed with a ruffle of the same material as the dress, or a narrow lace ruffle.

BONNETS are not so high nor so pointed in front, but still sufficiently high to admit of a good deal of trimming on the top. One of the prettiest bonnets which we have seen is of gray Neapolitan. The cape is of gray silk, edged with pink piping. In front two small tufts of pink feathers are separated by a bouquet of moss rose-buds. The under-trimming is formed of blonde, black lace, and rose-buds. Strings of pink ribbon. Another is composed of white crape, puffed and trimmed with brown ostrich feathers, and brown strings.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SACQUES will be worn longer this winter than they were last year, and will fit less closely to the figure.

SHOES, ETC.—Some time ago we noticed partial symptoms of the revival of an old fashion of the last century—we allude to silk stockings having colored ornaments in the corners, or, as they are technically called, "*Clocked Stockings*." The ornaments are embroidered on stockings of silk and Lille thread. Last year this fashion had just made its appearance, but it is now getting more widely spread. These embroidered stockings are worn in full dress, and with high-heeled slippers. It is considered good taste to have the latter of the color of the dress.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. 1.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—The dress and jacket are of gray alpaca, trimmed with black velvet ribbon and buttons. Hat of black felt with a long gray plume.

FIG. II.—DRESS FOR A GIRL OF FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.—The skirt is tucked with rows of white braid above the tucks, and the body and caps of the sleeves are also tucked. Full white under-sleeves.

FIG. III.—DRESS FOR A BOY OF TWELVE YEARS OF AGE.—The pantaloons and vest are of gray cashmere, and the jacket of navy blue cloth, trimmed with brass buttons.



LES MODES PARISIENNES

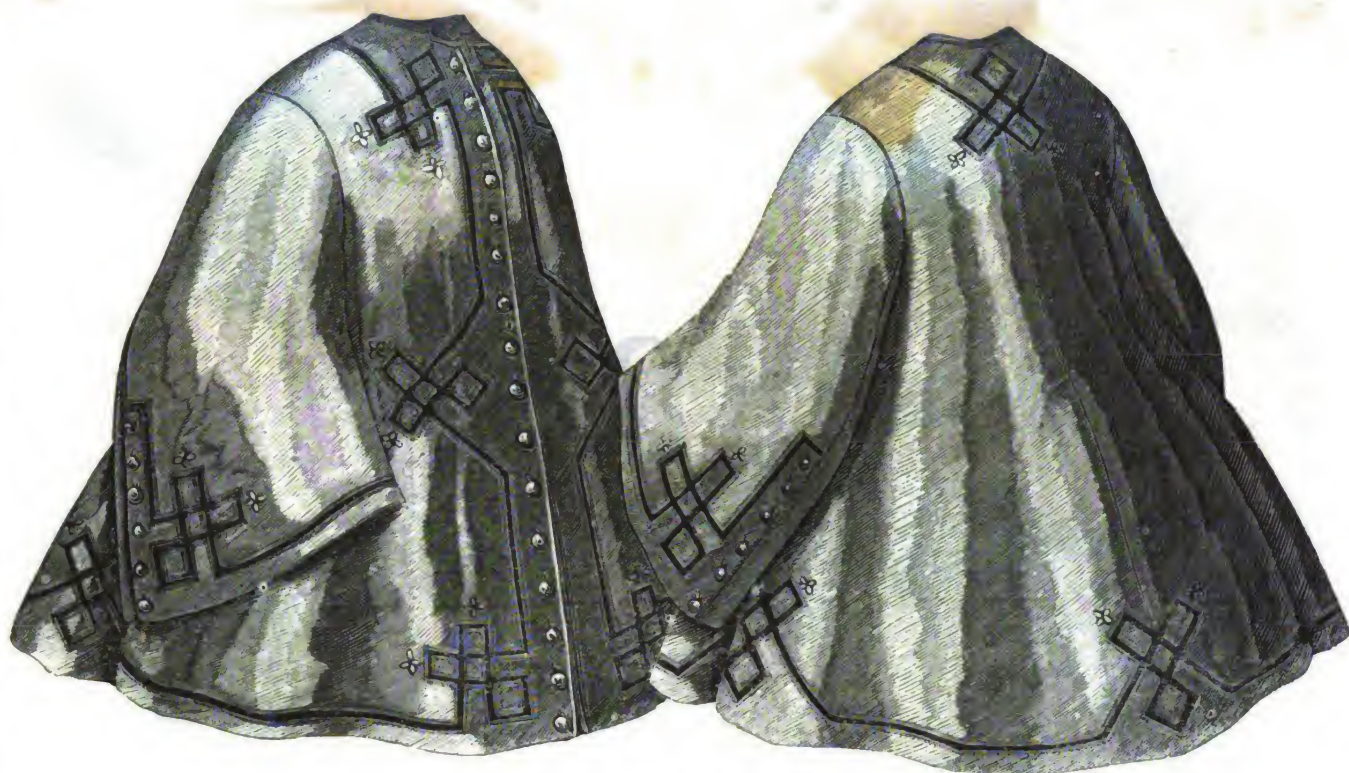
DECEMBRE

1862

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A TOUGH SUBJECT.



BAGUE CLOAK: FRONT AND BACK.



NEW STYLE BONNET



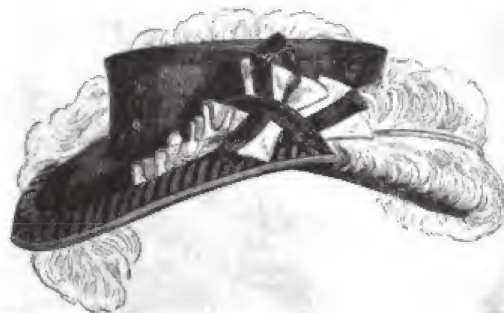
NEW STYLE BONNET



NEW STYLE BODY.



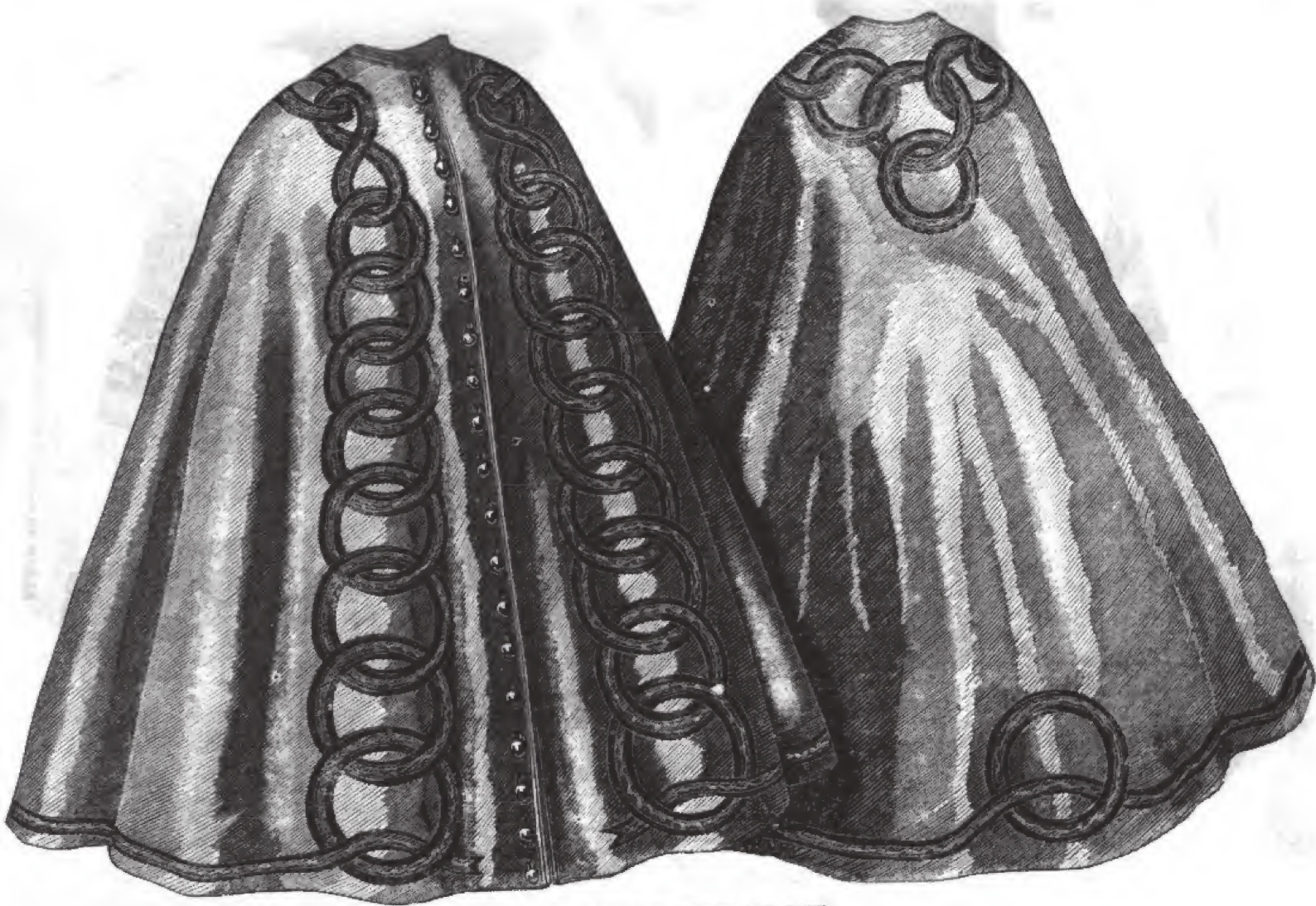
WINTER BONNET.



WINTER HAT



BLACK LACE BASQUE.



NEW STYLE CLOAK: FRONT AND BACK.



CLOSED SLEEVE FOR WALKING DRESSES.



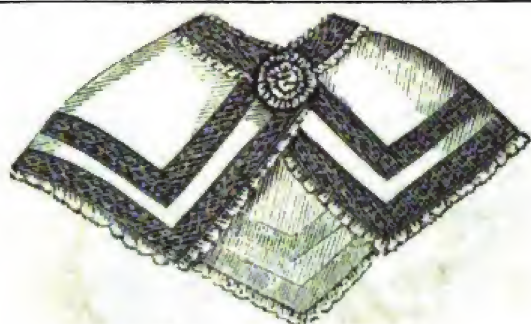
HEAD-DRESS.



HEAD-DRESS.



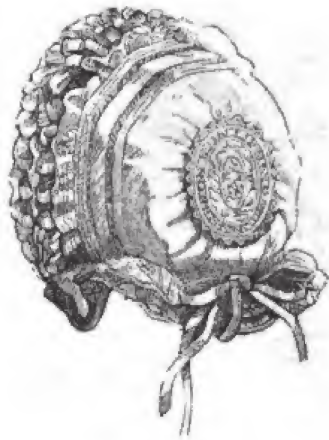
NIGHT-CAP.



COLLAR AND CAPE.



THE MATILDE CLOAK.



INFANT'S CAP.



INFANT'S CAP.



FRINGED CLOAK.



NEW STYLE OF APRON.



NEW STYLE OF APRON.



EMPRESS COLLAR.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

VARIETIES FOR THE MONTH.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

THE beauty and style of the new fashions, this season, are particularly noticeable. In every department novelty and elegance go hand



in hand. Some of the choicest novelties we give here. First is this very handsome house dress; the sleeves and bodice of which are



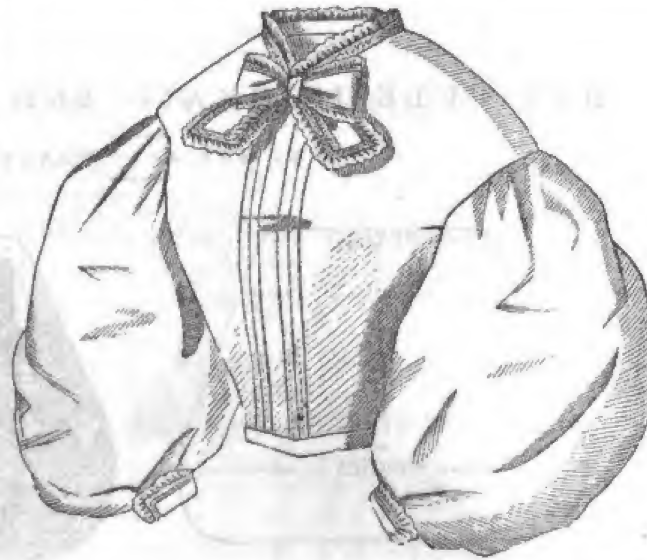
Parisian. The first is a dress-cap: the hair worn in curls. The second is also a dress-cap, but entirely different in style, though equally fresh and charming in effect. The next is a



especially pretty. Next is a bridal veil, showing the manner of dressing the back hair, etc. Then come two very elegant head-dresses, both



chemisette to be worn under a Spanish Jacket. It is an article which almost any lady can make for herself, with the assistance of this pattern: and there are few articles of dress which are at once so graceful and stylish. The Spanish Jacket is very fashionable this season, and has almost entirely supplanted the Zouave Jacket. On another page we give a diagram for a Spanish Jacket. This particular one is called the Figaro, and, when braided according to the pattern, (see page 471) makes the most striking of all the various Spanish Jackets that have appeared. The advantage of these Jackets is that they may be worn, like the Zouave,



with an old skirt: thus enabling a lady to give greater variety to her costume, without being extravagant. Now follows a muslin body, cut somewhat in what is called the Raphael style, only less deep on the throat, and therefore more desirable, at least for many figures. The embroidery of this body, which is the now popular Ionic style, adds greatly to its effect. This also is an article, which any lady of taste, accustomed to making up fancy articles of dress, can make for herself. Finally, we give an under-sleeve of muslin, which is the latest novelty out of its kind. In the front of the number, in addition to what is given here, we give a pattern for another new sleeve, several new bonnets, new caps, new collars, etc., etc.; but which require no further mention, as the engravings are sufficiently descriptive of the several articles.

It shall be our purpose, next year, so far as is possible, to make our department of "Peterson" even more complete than it has been heretofore. The publisher's arrangements for receiving the Paris, London, New York, and Philadelphia fashions are unusually complete, and certainly exceed those of any other publisher whatever. We have, therefore, a far greater variety to select from than other fashion editors; and we think we may safely say that "Peterson" will be unrivaled.

LADY'S NECESSAIRE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

MATERIALS.— $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards of sarsnet ribbon, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide; 1 skein of fine black purse silk; quarter of a yard of black elastic, etc., etc.

In contributing nick-nacks to fancy fairs, or preparing Christmas presents, ladies are frequently puzzled to know what to make, and we are happy to be able to supply a pretty and useful little article suitable for this purpose. It combines all a lady's needle-work apparatus, including scissors, thimble, needle-case, and pin-cushion, and is at the same time rather ornamental to an in-door toilet, being attached to the waistband by a small hook. The model from which we have had our illustration made is larger than the design, and is made of green sarsnet ribbon with a satin edge; the edge to which the working implements are attached being embroidered with a simple pattern in black silk. The taste of the worker



may be developed in selecting the colors or ribbon used instead. Brocaded ribbons, which the pattern for embroidering, which latter may are now so beautifully manufactured, would altogether be omitted, if desired, and a plain answer all the purpose of embroidery, and would

Scotch Short-Bread.—Mix two pounds of flour, dried and well-sifted, with a pound of powdered sugar, three ounces of candied citron and orange-peel cut into dice, and half a pound of caraway seed; mix these with half a pound of butter melted in a saucepan; then make the paste, roll it out the thickness of half an inch, cut it into cakes, place them on white paper, prick, and bake them of a pale color.

Sponge Cake.—Weigh ten eggs, take their weight in very fine sugar, and the weight of six in flour, beat the yolks with the flour, and the whites alone, to a strong froth, then gradually mix the whites with the other ingredients, and beat them well half an hour; bake an hour in a quick oven.

Tipsy Cake.—Take a savoy cake; stick almonds, cut in fillets, regularly in it; pour equal quantities of wine and brandy over, as much as it will imbibe. Smother it with a rich thick custard. Lay preserves at the bottom of the dish.

Rice Cake.—Mix six ounces of ground rice, the same quantity of flour, three-quarters of a pound of fine sugar sifted, nine eggs (the yolks and whites beaten separately), grate in the rind of a lemon, and beat it well half an hour.

Rice Pound Cakes.—Four ounces of flour, eight ounces of butter, six eggs, twelve ounces of sugar, eight ounces of ground rice, the peel of a lemon if you like, which improves it, or thirty drops of essence of lemon.

Baked Rice Pudding.—Two cups of rice, two quarts of milk, half a cup of sugar, a large teaspoonful of salt; bake it two hours; serve it up with butter.

SICK-ROOM, NURSERY, ETC.

Face-Ache.—A cabbage-leaf well warmed before the fire, and applied to the face as hot as possible, will be found a certain cure for the face-ache. *Or:*—Take twelve grains of sulphate of quinine, one ounce of white lump sugar, and pound them well together in a mortar; then divide it into twelve portions, two of which should be taken each day, either in wine or water. *Or:*—Take half a teaspoonful of carbonate of iron, in water, three times a day.

Rheumatic Pains in the Face and Teeth may be greatly alleviated by adopting the following course:—Take two teaspoonfuls of flour, the same quantity of grated ginger, and incorporate them well together with sufficient spirits to make a thin paste. Spread this on a linen rag, and apply it to the part affected on going to bed, wrapping a piece of flannel over all, and it will effect a cure.

Chilblains.—Use cold water and warm frictions. Give the hand a strong cold shock by placing it under a stream of water, and keeping it there until benumbed; then immediately restore circulation by gentle rubbing with dry mustard or a little brandy. Do not go near the fire; but make the hands perfectly warm.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Turkey Carpet—to Clean.—Beat it well with a stick in the usual manner until all the dust is removed, then take out the stains, if any, with lemon or sorrel juice. When thoroughly dry, rub it all over with the crumb of a hot wheaten loaf, and if the weather is very fine, let it hang out in the open air for a night or two. This treatment will revive the colors, and make the carpet appear equal to new.

To Pickle Hams.—Three pounds of salt, six ounces of saltpetre, three-quarters of a pound of brown sugar, two drachms of cochineal. When the ham is put in, rub well for twenty minutes; turn it every day for three weeks. Wrap in newspaper, and smoke. N. B. The same pickle will do for tongues.

To Make Cold Cream Pomatum for the Complexion.—Take an ounce of oil of sweet almonds, and half a drachm each of white wax and spermaceti, with a little balm. Melt these ingredients in a glazed pipkin over hot ashes, and pour the solution into a marble mortar; stir it with the pestle until it becomes smooth and cold, then add, gradually, an ounce of rose or orange-flower water; stir all the mixture till incorporated to resemble cream. This pomatum renders the skin at once supple and smooth. To prevent marks from the small-pox, add a little powder of saffron. The gallipot in which it is kept should have a piece of bladder tied over it.

To Polish Glass.—Cut some brown paper into very small bits, so as to go with ease into the decanters; then cut a few pieces of soap very small, and put some water, milk-warm, into the decanters, upon the soap and paper; put in also a little pearl-ash; by well working this about in the decanter, it will take off the rust of the wine, and give the glass a fine polish.

To Preserve Pictures from Decay.—To strengthen a decayed canvas, and to preserve sound canvas from decaying, let the back of every picture receive two or three good thick coats of white-lead, or whatever other cheap pigment is most recommendable for tenacity and strength.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

FIG. I.—WALKING DRESS AND LONG SACQUE OF BLACK SILK, trimmed with Vesuvius color. Bonnet of black velvet, trimmed with the same color as dress.

FIG. II.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF GREEN SILK.—This dress is of the *Gabrielle* style—skirt and waist cut in one. There is no fullness at the waist, but the skirt is made wide enough by putting in small gores, which are gathered together under a rosette of silk. A narrow ruffle finishes the bottom of the dress. The sleeve corresponds with the skirt. White silk bonnet, with green plume.

FIG. III.—DRESS OF CRIMSON MERINO, WITH THE YOKK.—Medici waist, epaulets, and cuffs of black merino braided in crimson. Gray, blue, or purple, or a pretty shade of green would look equally well for a dress of this kind, with the braiding in corresponding colors, or white. For an evening dress, the material should be thin white muslin, the yoke, etc., of black velvet, braided with white.

FIG. IV.—SACQUE OF BLACK SPOTTED LACE, trimmed with a very deep fall of lace on the skirt, and with narrower lace on the body and sleeves.

FIGS. V. AND VI.—BACK AND FRONT OF A GRAY CLOTH CLOAK, BRAIDED.—Between the rows of braiding is a row of chain-stitch done in coarse black silk. This is a Paris pattern.

FIGS. VII. AND VIII.—BACK AND FRONT OF FAWN-COLORED SACQUE.—This is braided with three rows of braid, the middle row being much wider than the other two. This also is a Paris pattern.

FIG. IX.—THE MATILDE CLOAK, from Benson's, 310 Canal street, New York. A brown aquastratum cloth circular, the cape and armholes are trimmed with a plaiting of the cloth, bound with black silk and striped on either edge with white. It is fastened up the front by three black buttons.

FIG. X.—FRINGED CLOAK OF BLACK BEAVER CLOTH, from Benson's, 310 Canal street, New York. It has a sacque front and plaited back, the joining of the plaiting to the yoke is covered by a gimp bertha with a deep fringe, which is deep in the back, but slopes toward the front. The plaiting of the back is brought forward so as to form a graceful sleeve; the edge of the whole is bound about two inches deep with black *Natlasie* silk.

FIG. XI.—MISSER'S WINTER HAT, from Mrs. Cripps, 312 Canal street, and 521 Broadway, New York. It is of black felt, with a sloping brim both back and front. The edge

is bound with white knotted uncut velvet. On the right side is a cluster bow of white velvet like that on the brim, intermingled with black velvet bands. A splendid white ostrich feather starts from this bow, extends around the front of the brim to the left side, curling over toward the back. It is fastened under the net, in the back, by an elastic band.

FIG. XII.—WINTER BONNET OF BLACK VELVET, also from Mrs. Cripps. The material is laid perfectly plain on the foundation. The cape is of white tulle, bound on both edges with narrow bands of flame-colored velvet, covered with the tulle. Over this tulle foundation the cape is covered with a full of fine thread lace of a rich open pattern. This lace falls a little over the edge of the cape. The trimmings are a full plaited bow of black velvet placed on the right side of the bonnet, fastened in the center by jet pins connected by a delicate jet chain. The front is ornamented by a singularly elegant *plume de coq*, heavy in the center, and of a rich flame-color shading off to black at the extremities. On the right, this feather curves inside the bonnet; on the left, it sweeps back on the front. The face trimmings are a black *ruche* on the top; on the left, a flame-colored rose, with two moss *roses-buds*. The strings are heavy black ribbon.

GENERAL REMARKS.—For the house, skirts are still made very long, wide at the bottom, but narrower at the top, and nearly all are trimmed—some with bias bands of silk of a contrasting color, richly braided—some with three or four narrow-quilted flounces, *ruches*, puffings, etc. A novel style of trimming has, however, just been introduced. It consists of crescents, lozenges, and other figures, cut out in silk of a color different from that of the dress, and stitched on at the bottom of the skirt. Yet, for very rich silks, plain skirts are the more distinguished-looking, and some ladies have become so tired of trimmed skirts, that they are wearing plain ones altogether.

For WALKING-DRESSES, braiding is very much in vogue, and it is sometimes mingled with embroidery in silk, which adds very much to the richness of the garment. Embroidery alone is also very fashionable, but is not nearly so quickly accomplished as braiding, and is much more expensive. For useful wear there is nothing so suitable as a drab, gray, or stone-colored alpaca, or merino, as none of these colors show the dust, and, braided in black, have really a stylish and elegant appearance. With this kind of dress there are two sorts of out door garments which appear to be equally in favor: one, the *saut-en-basque*, or short paletot, with *revers*—a delicious, coquettish little article—and the other, the short circular cloak, which, although only a revival of a fashion that was much in vogue a few years since, is now very popular. These garments are quickly put on, and have, besides another recommendation, that of being easily made.

Any young lady, industriously inclined, could, at a very trifling cost, arrange for herself a pretty costume, by purchasing a few yards of alpaca, or merino, and some narrow black worsted braid. The skirt should be plain and gored, and ornamented, above the hem and up the front, with a pretty braiding design; or, if this be considered to involve too much labor, the braiding up the front may be dispensed with. The body of the dress should, of course, be braided, as also the sleeves.

The new-shaped short circular cloak we recommend for this toilet, as being the easiest to make. This should be braided down the front, round the bottom, and round the neck (these circulars being arranged without collars), in the same design as that which ornaments the dress.

Bodies are being made with either the short polot, or two rather longer points similar to a waistcoat; some are perfectly plain, buttoning to the throat, others trimmed to correspond with the skirt.

The short cut-away JACKETS appear to be now the prevailing mode for dress bodies, in many materials, both for ladies and children; and the fashion certainly is stylish and becoming. These Spanish jackets reach to the waist behind, fasten about half-way down the front, the bottom portion being very much cut-away, to show the muslin chemisette and pointed band. This chemisette may be allowed to hang slightly full in the front, something like a Garibaldi shirt, or may be drawn tightly up—the latter mode being certainly the more graceful, unless for very thin, slim figures. A waistcoat worn with these jackets makes a very charming toilet, and is better suited to stout figures than the chemisettes. Plain pointed dress bodies are now being trimmed to imitate a jacket and waistcoat, the points of the dress forming the waistcoat portion, and the trimming representing the jacket.

SLEEVES, except those intended for walking-dresses, will be mostly made open, and have quite a tendency to increase in width. Those wide ones are usually flowing, and cut in a point, though some of the smaller are rounded, and open on the back of the arm. For full dress toilet, we have slashes of silk, with a mixture of illusion tulle or blonde, protruding through openings, the sides of which are held together by bows of ribbon; the effect is very graceful. Evening toilets are all made with short sleeves, and the trimming consists of *ruches*, blonde, and ribbons to match the flowers in the head-dress.

CLOAKS AND BASQUES are worn of medium length, much longer than was fashionable last year, but not so long as they were worn a season or two ago.

THE NEWEST BONNETS are much less thrown up in front than those which have been worn for some time past. This is a decided improvement. The raised front has of late been exaggerated to an extreme which rendered it anything but becoming. These bonnets, however, continue to be very fully trimmed in front, and, when the trimming is placed at the sides, it will be but sparingly employed. Flowers and feathers still continue in favor. The material of which the bonnet is composed is usually in folds, or bouffantes, and seldom put plain on the frame. Velours imperial and plain velvet are likely to be the most favorite materials. With regard to colors, dark-blue, green, black, purple, and the shades of brown known as leather-color and wood-color, will be fashionable.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS FOR A YOUNG GIRL.—The dress and sacque are both made of fawn-colored merino, braided with black. The sacque is made with *revers*, which may either fold back, as in the plate, or fasten close up to the throat.

FIG. II.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—The skirt is of blue poplin, trimmed with three bands of velvet of darker blue than the dress, the middle being the widest. The body may either be made with a Garibaldi waist, like the dress, or with a white waist, over which may be worn a Zouave jacket. Sacque of gray cloth, trimmed with black velvet. Gray felt hat, bound with blue velvet, and trimmed with gray feathers.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Braiding is universally employed for children's dresses. Skirts, jackets, cloaks, in fact, almost every article, on which it is possible to put braid, is ornamented with it. Even the sides of the Knickerbocker pants worn by little boys, as well as the jackets, are braided. Infant's cloaks, and cashmere caps, are very much trimmed, mostly with white silk braid, but very frequently with black braid.

FELT HATS are universally worn by small children, some only trimmed with velvet bows, and a steel or jet buckle, others more ornamented with plumes.